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COLONIAL REPORTS

Swaziland

1951

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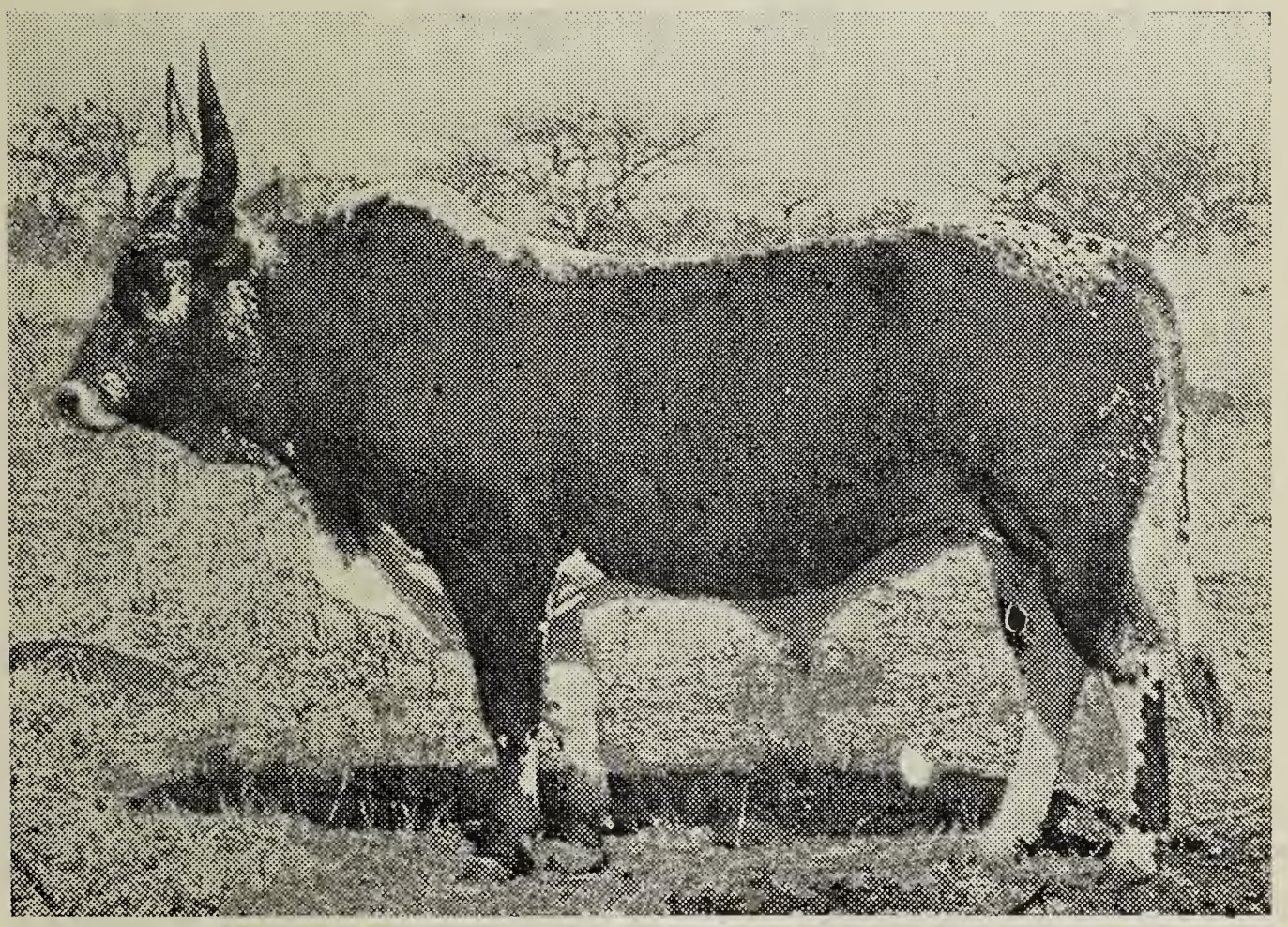

Young Nguni Bull

With acknowledgement to W. G. BARNARD

Highveld view in the PIGG'S PEAK district

With acknowledgement to DR. T. JONES

COMMONWEALTH RELATION OFFICE

Annual Report on SWAZILAND

for the year

1951

GOVERNMENT SECRETARY
MBABANE
1952

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PART I.

Introduction.

SUMMARY OF THE EVENTS OF THE YEAR

Progress in development of the Territory has been particularly noticeable during the year under review and details in support of this statement will be found in the chapter which follows the introduction. In the field of afforestation alone over 48,000 acres had been planted by the end of 1951. In mineral production, the value of exported asbestos showed an increase of more than £200,000 over 1950 and provided Swaziland with a record output year for this product. The value of exports of live cattle was more than double the figure for 1950 though it must be remembered that the previous year was particularly bad for drought. In addition the export value of hides and skins increased by more than one-third above the 1950 figure. Export of cotton increased from a total value of £24,688 in 1950 to £103,000 in 1951; cotton from being the eighth most valuable export has risen to third place in export value.

Changes took place in the appointments of High Commissioner, Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary. His Excellency Sir John le Rougetel, K.C.M.G., M.C., succeeded Sir Evelyn Baring, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., in October as High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland and Mr. D. L. Morgan, M.B.E., was appointed Resident Commissioner of Swaziland in March. Mr. W. F. Mckenzie, C.B.E., having been transferred as Government Secretary of the Bechuanaland Protectorate, Mr. J. R. Stebbing, M.B.E. was appointed Government Secretary in April. Sir Evelyn and Lady Mary Baring paid a farewell visit to Swaziland in June: many tributes were paid to the great work of Sir Evelyn during his long term of office as High Commissioner, a term which had seen so much economic and political progress in the Territory.

His Excellency the High Commissioner, accompanied by Lady Le Rougetel paid a visit to Swaziland in November: this visit, following closely upon his arrival in South Africa, was very much

appreciated. His Excellency paid a further visit in December to the Southern part of the territory. In February the Protectorate was greatly privileged to receive a visit from the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, The Right Honourable Patrick Gordon Walker, P.C.: this was the first visit of a Secretary of State since that of Mr. C. S. Amery in 1927. All sections of the community were glad once again to welcome Lord Hailey who visited the territory from the middle of January to early February.

The sad death of Mr. Allistair Miller, O.B.E., in November deprived the territory of one of its most respected and best loved residents. Mr. Miller had lived in Swaziland for over 50 years and had become a national figure. He had published several interesting and informative works on the Protectorate. He was the founder of the Swaziland Farmers Association, a member of the first Advisory Council and the Editor and proprietor of the Swaziland Times. In addition he served for many years as a member of the Mbabane Urban Area Committee and as Swaziland Manager of the Mushroom Land Settlement.

There were two sessions of the European Advisory Council during the year.

DEVELOPMENT IN SWAZILAND.

The progress during 1951 at the Colonial Development Corporation Usutu Forest undertaking in the Mbabane District was very satisfactory. Approximately 27,000 square feet of buildings were erected, and, by the end of the year the European staff, exclusive of building artisans, numbered 40.

The number of Africans employed was 1,166. Of the European staff, 3 Foresters and 12 Foremen were dispersed in the field. By the 31st December, 1951, 8966 acres of trees had been planted, all of these with the exception of 76 acres being coniferous species.

By the end of the year an area of 10,300 acres had been prepared for planting, either by pitting or ploughing, and it was hoped that the whole of this area would be planted by April, 1952.

During 1951 approximately 10 million transplants were raised. In addition to other operations approximately 54 miles of new road had been constructed, and a steel and concrete bridge 180 feet long had been constructed over the Great Usutu River: the bridge was formally opened by Sir Evelyn Baring during his farewell visit and is named after him.

At Usutu Orchards, where agricultural operations are being carried out, approximately 1,000 acres of ground had been prepared and sown to crops.

Progress continued with the development of the Swaziland Irrigation Scheme. Surveys of possible canal alignments were undertaken by the engineering division.

Bushclearing continued, and a team of 60 monkey winches cleared 8,800 acres of land. This was followed by the land preparation unit consisting of bulldozers, heavy tractors and ploughs which prepared 2,306 acres, since put under crops, bringing the total under cultivation to 4,000 acres. Two additional pumping plants were installed bringing up the total of land under irrigation to 1,200 acres. The chief crops on the dryland were ground nuts, mealies and kaffir corn, and under irrigation were rice, hibiscus, cannibinus, tobacco and potatoes.

The erection of a number of dwelling houses at the new headquarters enabled an increase of staff to approximately 60 Europeans. The completion of the workshops and stores catered for the expansion of the mechanical side. The African staff numbered between 1,600 and 2,000, suitable houses and compounds were completed to accommodate these.

By the end of the year Peak Timbers Ltd. had planted an area of 28,000 acres; total road construction increased to 140 miles, and buildings to 110,000 square feet in area. 28 Europeans were employed and 1,300 Africans.

The United Plantations (Swaziland)Ltd. commenced operations on the 1st August, 1951, on an area of 5,200 acres in the Pigg's Peak District. This company proposes to farm some 1,000 acres of citrus, 100 acres of cotton, 200 acres of maize and 45

acres of rice and an irrigation project involving the taking out of a canal from the Lomati River to irrigate an area of about 1,200 acres has been planned.

Swaziland Plantations and Swaziland Timbers continued to operate successfully, the farm area being approximately 11,000 acres of which the 10,000 plantable acres were nearly completed by the end of the year. About 80 miles of roads have been made and a hydro-electric scheme is projected.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

In the field of African Education two major developments took place during 1951. The first was the decision to establish at Matapha a full course of secondary education to the Matriculation standard. By the end of the year work on the erection of new classrooms, teachers' quarters, dormitories and a laboratory was nearing completion, and a staff of qualified teachers had been appointed. The first pupils will enrol in January, 1952. The second important development concerns the erection, also at Matapha, of a Government Training Centre for African Teachers. Under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act a grant of £10,000 was made for the purpose and work on the new buildings commenced towards the end of the year. The Centre is scheduled to open in January, 1953.

In January 1951 the first full-time Principal was appointed to the African Trades School thus relieving the senior technical instructor of a considerable amount of administrative work. Seven apprentices completed the four-year course of training in December and were issued with certificates of competency.

European education continues to benefit under the Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme which provides for the maintenance of the hostel at Goedgegun, where the Agricultural Department is assisting with the development of the newly acquired 300 acre farm. A new primary school at the headquarters site of the Colonial Development Corporation's Usutu Forests project is nearing completion and will open in February, 1952.

In April two of the Eurafrican Schools each received build-

ing grants of £1,000. Over the last three years under a Colonial Development and Welfare Fund Scheme three schools have been paid grants totalling £6,000 and classrooms and hostel buildings to an estimated value of £12,000 have been erected.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Rural Development Teams continue to concentrate on simple soil conservation measures.

The main achievement of the Scheme so far has been the change in attitude of the Swazi towards land usage and his preparedness to discuss changes which as recently as two years ago would have produced nothing but a storm of protest. This change in attitude has resulted in the setting out of 8,956 miles of grass filter strips during 1951 as compared with 3,589 in the previous year: without an increase in technical staff and equipment no increase in this figure can be expected.

African Farmers Associations throughout the territory continue to play their part and the demand for fertiliser and agricultural implements continues to increase. Improvements in the fields and the methods of agriculture of members of the Associations are particularly marked.

Consideration is at present being given to extending the scope of Rural Development to embrace the re-location of building sites, agricultural and grazing areas.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

Climatic and general farming conditions were favourable to stock raising and although the cattle population decreased from 417,000 to 409,000 the animals suffered very little from disease or lack of pasture. This progressive decline is attributed partly to unrestricted slaughter of breeding stock.

The stock disease position remained satisfactory and no losses were suffered. Trypanosomiasis has been eliminated from the Southern or G. pallidipes area whilst in the Stegi or G. austeni area nothing of significance occurred. Thirty-one animals succumbed to East Coast Fever (T. parva) and several cases of Tzaneen Disease (T. mutans) were diagnosed. The Heartwater

Immunization project has expanded as the demand for vaccine increases.

Serious threats by Foot and Mouth Disease, Epivaginitis and Newcastle Disease of poultry had to be faced. The measures taken were successful in preventing the introduction of these diseases.

The livestock industry adequately provided the Territory with all its requirements; surplusses were exported mainly to the Union of South Africa. Methods of handling and marketing are gradually being improved.

The dairy industry is expanding most satisfactorily and is well supported by the Swazi peasants especially.

The Department was responsible for carrying out several Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes. Work on the Mpisi Cattle Breeding and Experimental Station was supervised and reported on by officers of the Department. Building of dipping tanks and the erection of rest huts progressed favourably. Owing to delays in obtaining equipment and personnel the development of underground water and the operation of an auxilliary bush-clearing unit were delayed.

The first course conducted at Mpisi for training Cattle Guards was a great success—twenty students were enrolled and passed out for field duties. The second course of 20 pupils started in December.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

The most important progress during the year has been the further development of irrigation. In addition to the Swaziland Irrigation Scheme on the Komati River, the main canal to carry 100 cusecs of water from the Usutu River to the Malkerns Irrigation Scheme is now being constructed; an award of 80 cusecs of water from the Lomati River has been made to another project for power generation and irrigation—and development at Big Bend on the Usutu River is being planned. Numerous smaller irrigation schemes from the lesser rivers and streams are

also being established and the general effect is a valuable stabilising influence on the agricultural and economic prospects of the Territory.

Rice is likely to be the most important crop under irrigation and production in 1951 was worth over £20,000 compared with £2,000 in the previous year.

A new and significant departure was the direct export of Avocado pears to the United Kingdom. Approximately 6,000 trays were despatched over a period of seven months and received favourable reports in London. Exports to the Union increased.

The results of the sisal observation plots attracted widespread interest, both in Swaziland and across the border, and the demand for suckers to start new plantations was much greater than could be supplied. The plantation of Phormium Tenax near Mbabane was increased to 400 acres during the year. The crop is making very good growth.

Owing to the drought which occurred in the late summer of the 1950/51 season the maize crop was much below normal and this, in conjuction with the greater use of labour and resulting demand for ration meal on many developing projects in forestry and mining as well as in agriculture, along with the natural increase in population, necessitated the importation from the Union of South Africa of 39,000 bags of maize, compared with approximately 25,000 in the previous year.

The improvement in farming methods amongst the African peasant farmers mentioned in last year's Report became more and more noticeable during the year, and an encouraging feature of agricultural development was the greatly increased demand for phosphatic fertiliser: an allocation of 4,333 tons was obtained from the Union Controller of Fertilizers, compared with 2,466 tons in the previous year. The use of nitrogenous fertilizer also increased to 155 tons of sulphate of ammonia against 37 tons in 1950. Consumption in Native Area of phosphatic fertilizer kept pace with that of the Territory as a whole, at about 10 per cent

of the total. Soil conservation based on strip cropping is now common practice in the Territory and 8,956 miles of contour grass strips were demarcated on Native Area compared with 3,589 miles in the previous year. The standard of crop cultivation continues to rise.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Out-patient attendances at the Hospitals at Mbabane, Hlatikulu and Bremersdorp increased by 9.1 per cent, 17.6 per cent and 3.2 per cent respectively, as compared with 1950.

Admissions to Mbabane, Hlatikulu, Mankaiana and the Raleigh Fitkin Memorial Hospital increased by 21.5 per cent, 3.9 per cent, 4.0 per cent and 17.6 per cent respectively. Extensions to the Mbabane Hospital have increased the accommodation to 128 beds. There was a slight decline in the number of patients at the Mbuluzi Leper Hospital, from which 21 cases were discharged on symptom-fee probation in December.

Following on the appearance of a suspected case of Smallpox in Msunduza African Township in Mbabane in January, 1774 persons were vaccinated. 37,154 persons were vaccinated during the course of a mass vaccination campaign in the Hlatikulu District.

Seventeen cases of Diphtheria with four deaths were reported, and 7 of these, of which three were fatal, occurred on a farm in the Hlambanyati area.

The Goitre Research Committee appointed by the Medical Faculty of the University of Pretoria kindly carried out an investigation into the incidence of endemic goitre in Swaziland. The survey, which was based on the examination of 1,957 African and 285 European scholars revealed that the disease was ubiquitous, the worst areas being Mankaiana, Hlatikulu, Stegi, Bremersdorp (including Matapha), Mbabane and Pigg's Peak. It is intended that the entire population should be supplied with iodized salt as soon as an assured source of supply becomes available.

103 cases (10 deaths) of Enteric Fever were notified from the Mbabane—Pigg's Peak—Mankaiana (15), Manzini—Stegi (53) and Hlatikulu (35) Districts, as compared with 59 cases (2 deaths) in 1950. Apart from localised outbreaks at Sinceni (February), the Swazi National School, Matapha (May), Ebenezer Mission (December) and Stegi township (December), the distribution of cases was sporadic in character.

In July and August an extensive survey of the snail hosts of Bilharziasis was carried out in the vicinity of Bremersdorp, preparatory to the institution of control measures in that area during 1953.

The incidence of malaria determined on the basis of cases treated at District Hospitals was 66 per cent less than in 1950, the prevalence of the disease being greatest in the Manzini District.

During the 1950/51 transmission season malaria control work was greatly extended, and 36,550 huts, distributed throughout an area representing three quarters of the accessible malarious areas in Swaziland, were treated with D.D.T Emulsion, M. 25 (D.D.T. content 27 per cent).Although it was not possible to re-treat the huts in the hyperendemic areas, as was originally intended, routine test-spraying revealed an almost complete disappearance of A. gambiae from human habitations in those and other treated areas.

The beneficial effect of anti-malaria measures in the northern bushveld areas, which have been treated for two or more consecutive years is demonstrated by the parasite rates shown in the following tables:—

	1945/46	1950/51
Infants (0—1 year)	21.4%	1.9%
Children (1—12 years)	60.6%	4.8%
Adolescents (13—18 years)	31.8%	1.6%

In preparation for the 1951/52 transmission season, the spraying of areas containing 42,000 huts was commenced in mid-November following on the early breeding of A. gambiae in certain bushveld areas after heavy rain which fell in October.

Owing to the temporary shortage of D.D.T. in the Union, and the increase in the price of this insecticide, it has been decided to make use of Wettable BHC powder (10 per cent gamma content) for future control work; this will entail a second spraying, owing to the shorter residual effect.

NATIVE LAND SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT

Progress in development of these projects continued successfully. The majority of the settlers appeared to have realised that the settlement schemes were highly beneficial to them and many showed considerable keenness and interest in the work.

Some 60 of the Pigg's Peak settlers transferred to the area known as "Lesters" during the year. A bad year for reaping was experienced but cultivation of the gardens in the "Nkwene" settlement was particularly successful and will go a long way to supplying food for who have been unable to reap from their lands.

Arrangements were completed to make possible the accommodation of some 1000 head of cattle in "Impala Ranch" to relieve the overstocking in the immediate vicinity of Bremersdorp: movements should take place in 1952.

GEOLOGIGAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT

The post of Mineral Development Officer mentioned in last year's Report was filled in September and this appointment has resulted in immediate acceleration of geological survey and investigation of mineral deposits, since the geological staff have been able to devote their undivided attention to these items. It is pleasing to record in this respect that a total of 696 square miles has been geologically mapped at a scale of 1: 25,000; an increase of approximately 50 per cent over the previous year. This brings the total area mapped up to 2507 square miles or 37.4 per cent of the Territory. If it is possible to maintain the average rate of mapping of the previous two years it is anticipated that the programme will be completed at this scale in about 5½ years.

Investigations have been undertaken on prospects of barytes, cassiterite, chrysotile asbestos, columbite, galena, gold, iron-ore, kaolin, mica and pyrophyllite. The diamond drilling programme on the barytes deposit was completed in September. Drilling of the cassiterite bearing pegmatites near Mbabane was started in October and is still in progress. Twelve boreholes amounting to a total or 2,786 feet were completed. The estimated reserves of 1,000,000 tons barytes based on geological reasoning have been substantiated by the drilling. It is hoped that this work will eventually result in the recapitalization of the holding company and considerably increased production. The cassiterite bearing pegmatites have been proved to persist to a depth of at least 210 feet below surface where reasonable widths and assay values have been obtained. Ore reserves cannot be calculated until the programme is finished.

Advice on underground water supplies was given in connection with Bremersdorp township where six sites were selected. Three other sites were chosen in the lowveld at the Swaziland Irrigation Scheme and at two other farms.

HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEY

The Level Recorders and all metering apparatus mentioned in last year's Report were received. Operations were hampered by bad weather but one weir was nearly completed.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The Building Section of the Department was largely preoccupied with the extensions to the Mbabane Hospital (of which fuller details are giiven below) but it was also able to construct the following new buildings and extension and alterations to existing structures:—

(a) HLATIKULU:
Completion of 3 senior type houses.

(b) BREMERSDORP:
3 new type houses for African employees.

(c) MBABANE:

Extensions to Native Land Settlement Offices.

Installation of Filter plant — Mbabane Swimming Bath.

Storeroom — Public Works Department Yard.

Minor additions to Residency and to Sisters' Quarters at Hospital.

(d) MBABANE HOSPITAL EXTENSIONS:

Completion of:— African Male Block,
European Block,
Kitchen Block,
African Nurses' Quarters.

Sundry new and extensions to existing African Quarters.

ROADS AND TRANSPORT MAINTENANCE.

The year 1951 was one of the worst recently experienced for the effective regular maintenance of gravelled roads owing to the erratic rainfall. Road Development during the year is more fully described under Chapter XI: Communications.

During the year workshops undertook the complete overhaul of nine trucks, three tractors and fourteen engines.

STAFFING:

*Mr. D. L. Morgan, M.B.E. was appointed Resident Commissioner on 5th March.

Mr. W. McKenzie, C.B.E. Government Secretary, was transferred to the Bechuanaland Protectorate as Government Secretary in April.

†Mr. J. R. Stebbing, M.B.E. was appointed Government Secretary in April.

Mr. R. Armstrong, District Officer, was appointed First Assistant Secretary in April.

*Appointed C.M.G. 1st January, 1952

†Appointed O.B.E. 5th June, 1952

Mr. J. F. B. Purcell, M.B.E. District Officer, was appointed Judicial Commissioner in November.

Mr. W. E. C. Pitcher was appointed Principal Education Officer on 1st January in the place of Mr. E. M. D. Glynn, Director of Education, who had gone on leave pending retirement.

PART II.

CHAPTER I: POPULATION.

The last three censuses were taken in the years 1921, 1936 and 1946, and an examination of the census figures shows that the population of Swaziland has risen steadily since 1921.

In 1921, the European population was 2,205, while in 1946 it had risen to 3,201, an increase of 45.2 per cent: on the basis of the same rate of increase the European population in 1951 is estimated to have been over 3,450. Most of the European settlers are in the middleveld, and the highest concentration of the African population is also in this area. There are European villages at Mbabane, the Administrative capital, and Bremersdorp, with European populations of between 500 and 600, while there are smaller villages at Emlembe, the village of the Havelock Asbestos Mine, Goedgegun, Hlatikulu, Mankaiana, Pigg's Peak and Stegi.

Between 1921 and 1946 the small Coloured community increased from 451 to 745, an increase of 65.2 per cent. The exact numbers of this community are, however, somewhat obscure as in the 1946 census a number of them, estimated at approximately 30 per cent, elected to be enumarated as Swazis. The Coloured or Eurafrican population has tended to concentrate in definite areas; there is a small settlement near Mbabane and another at Croydon in the lowveld of the Manzini District, and there are numbers of Coloured persons who own fairly considerable areas of land near Stegi and Hluti.

The African population, which in 1921 was 110,295 had risen by 1936 to 153,270 and by 1946 to 181,269 an increase in

the 25 years period of 64.3 per cent. On the basis of the same rate of increase, it is estimated that in 1951 the African population numbered approximately 201,000. This considerable increase in the African community, accompanied at one time by an increase in the livestock population (which has been checked in recent years) has caused severe soil erosion in certain areas, but the the pressure on the land has been relieved, to some extent at least, by the Native Land Settlement Scheme, mentioned earlier in this Report, and by the scheme of which mention is made in the following paragraph. The distribution of the African population by age groups in 1946 was:—

Under one year	9,362
One year to twelve years	57,689
Thirteen to seventeen years	26,892
Eighteen to fifty years	65,915
Over fifty years	21,411

The Swazis are considerable cattle owners and, in the same period of 25 years, the number of Native owned cattle had increased from 146,542 to 434,995, the figures for European owned cattle being 63,749 and 77,349 head respectively. Statistics for 1951, however, show that 327,964 head were owned by the Africans, 7,536 head by Eurafricans and 73,733 head by Europeans. The total of cattle owned in 1951 was therefore 409,233 which shows a decrease in the years 1947—1951. This decrease is due to several reasons including export of breeding stock and the low calving rate due to drought. The Lifa Fund Scheme mentioned in last year's Report has also contributed towards this decrease. The export of breeding stock has now been prohibited.

An analysis of the 1946 Census figures was carried out by Mr. C. W. Cousins, formerly Director of Census and Statistics in the Union of South Africa, who noted that in the forty-two years since the census of 1904 "the European population increased by nearly four times, mainly as the result of immigration. The mixed Coloured population increased by over ten times . . . The African population considerably more than doubled itself, 98.52 per cent of these being born in Swaziland."

CHAPTER II: OCCUPATIONS, WAGES, LABOUR ORGANISATION.

The principal occupations in Swaziland apart from agriculture, are mining, building, trading, employment on Public Works, in Government Agricultural and Veterinary Services, commercial forestry and in the Colonial Development Corporation's new projects.

The mining industry in Swaziland provides employment for some 150 Europeans and 2,900 Africans, the principal concern being the Havelock Asbestos Mine which employs about 80 per cent of the internal mine labour force. The rate of pay for African labour at this mine is 2s. 3d. per shift, free quarters, food and medical attention being provided in addition. The average number of hours worked per week is 48 and the average wage earned approximately £5. 7s. 0d. per month when the value of free housing, food and medical attention is taken into account.

Europeans employed in the mining industry receive salaries which range from £30 per month for nursing and clerical staff to £100 per month for medical officers and resident engineers; foremen and storekeepers receive £45 to £50 per month. Daily paid European employees receive pay at rates varying from 17s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. per 8-hour day according to qualifications; all overtime is paid at time and a half and free unfurnished quarters are provided. Medical and Provident Fund benefits are also available to all European employees at the Havelock Mine.

In trading concerns the rates of pay average £240 per annum with free quarters for Europeans and £4. 10s. 0d. per month for Africans with quarters and rations provided; a 60 hour week is worked.

There is an increasing building trade in the Territory; in this Europeans receive an average salary of £420 per annum without quarters and Africans £5 per month with quarters for a 44 hour and and a 46-hour week respectively.

The Public Works Department provides employment for some 80 Europeans and 700 Africans and Coloured persons; these

figures are, however, subject to considerable variation according to the volume of capital works being undertaken by the Department. The rates of pay for Europeans vary between a mean figure of 11s. 6d. per day paid to learners and 25s. to 40s. per day to skilled artisans. Semi-skilled Eurafricans receive 5s. to 12s. per day plus rations. African adult males are paid 1s..5d. to 9s.,per day according to skill and experience, while African learners below tax paying age are paid 9d. to 1s. 5d. per day. In addition to the above rates of pay all African employees receive standard rations. The hours worked per week vary from 44 hours for building staff to 56-hours for engine plant attendants.

The Veterinary and Agricultural Departments employ African labour, the numbers of which fluctuate according to the season. The rates of pay are from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per day for men, 9d. to 1s. 3d. per day for women and 4d. to 8d. per day for young persons. All such labourers are provided with free food during working hours. Private ranching, agricultural and forestry concerns including the Colonial Development Corporation, also employ a fluctuating number of Africans which at its peak reaches some 4,000 persons; the average terms of employment of these are 35s. to 50s. per month for Africans with quarters and rations provided; a 60-hour week is worked. In the case of the Colonial Development Corporation increments are paid depending on length of service. The Peak Timbers Ltd., rate of pay for adult African labourers, of whom some 1300 are employed, varies from £2. 10s. 0d. per month to £5. 10s. 0d. per month with rations and quarters provided, and annual increments for each completed year of service. Two weeks paid leave is granted. European rates of pay vary from £336 per annum for foremen to £900 per annum for foresters.

African domestic servants receive from £1. 10s. 0d. to £5 per month for a 60-hour week, with quarters and rations provided. There are about 500 Africans so employed in the Territory.

The cost of living in Swaziland is closely related to, but slightly higher than, that in the Union of South Africa. It is estimated that from 1938 to 1951, the average monthly budget

for one European adult had risen by nearly 96 per cent while the cost of living of the African population had risen in a corresponding degree.

There is no labour department in Swaziland and at present there are no Trade Unions, though machinery for the latter is provided under the Swaziland Trade Unions and Disputes Proclamation No. 31 of 1942.

Provision for Workmen's Compensation exists under Proclamation No. 25 of 1939 as amended. Under this law compensation is payable for permanent total incapacity at the rate of £1,000 or 48 months' wages whichever is the less; for accidents resulting in death £800 or 40 months' wages whichever is the less; for partial incapacity compensation is payable in accordance with a scale based on the percentage of incapacity with the earnings of the workman over a period of 48 months. So far the Proclamation has been applied only to work in the mining industry.

Proclamation No. 73 of 1937 regulates the employment of women, young persons and children in industrial undertakings in the Territory and Proclamation No. 21 of 1937 empowers the High Commissioner to prescribe in the Territory the minimum wage to be paid in certain cases by employers to persons employed by them and provides also for the establishment of Advisory Boards in connection therewith. Mines, Works and Machinery Regulations are in force in the Territory.

The Native Labour Regulations impose a duty on employers of Native labour to provide for the proper care and treatment of workers when sick or injured.

There are about 9,000 Swazis employed in the Union in various occupations the principal ones being the Gold and Coal mines, European farms, other labour and domestic service. It is interesting to note that in 1950 the Native Recruiting Corporation Ltd. which recruits for the gold mines, circulated in Swaziland some £154,000 by way of voluntary deferred pay, Native remittances etc.

CHAPTER III: PUBLIC FINANCE TAXATION REVENUE

Head	1945/46	1946/47	1947/48	1948/49	1949/50	1950/51
Native Tax	46,331	47,596	49,725	57,091	55,796	56,111
Customs and Excise	43,879	65,142	64,004	68,872	56,705	68,657
Posts and Telegraphs	42,441	43,967	40,397	28,378	25,570	19,400
Licences	10,993	15,924	18,723	18,378	19,286	20,572
Income Tax	94,086	103,496	106,479	124,859	185,991	234,205
Transfer Duty	4,582	12,096	8,514	12,739	16,010	29,381
Base Metal Royalty	13,532	13,022	17,085	16,673	23,530	29,297
Other Revenue	51,204	x74,528	x83,524	x94,085	x95,797	x99,865
	307,048	375,771	388,451	421,075	478,685	557,488
Sale of Crown Land	1,481	1,155	1,199	1,003	1,215	1,584
C.D.&W. Fund	183,374	69,858	82,762	54,519	111,365	154,456
Grant in Aid					70,000	
	491,903	446,784	472,412	476,597	661,265	713,528

x Includes Anti-Nagana Levy of £1,396 in 1946/47, £24,224 in 1947/48, £9,238 in 1948/49, £19,950 in 1949/50 and £17,028 in 1950/51.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION EXPENDITURE

Vote	1945/46	1946/47	1947/48	1948/49	1949/50	1950/51
Resident Commissioner	16,581	20,114	22,499	30,259	3,997	4,598
District Administration	13,138	17,374	16,413	24.240	20,340	24,324
Education	85,613	24'115	37,898	44,063	45,923	50,913

Judicial and Prisons	14,190	17,262	17,505	23,046	23,749	26,130
Dairy and Forestry	85,292	109,188	92,205	91,090	70,693	86,970
Medical	44,396	36,087	36,038	41,618	42,025	53,580
Pensions and Gratuities	9,010	12,202	11,803	10,428	11,851	18,728
Police	25,894	29,817	31,790	33,223	43,982	54,442
Posts and Telegraphs	11,493	15,619	17,948	22,305	22,645	20,891
Public Works Department	8,899	10,633	21,088	13,963	13,363	14,750
Public Works Recurrent	31,358	36,471	47,773	42,990	56,526	75,866
Public Works Extraordinary	45,593	23,337	51,138	68,672	63,003	52,137
Secretariat					10,903	10,874
Treasury					11,351	9,362
Other Expenditure	16,325	35,309	36,461	36,073	45,936	55,844
D.149 Native Education		787				
D.152 Agric. Research		1,957	1,639	1,313		
D.178 European Education		6,594	17,789	4393	4,750	8,309
D.189 Native Land Settlement	46,062	16,589	16,611	10,263	13,228	13,245
R. 189 Socio Economic Survey			891	174	Cr. 228	
D. 194 Water Supplies Native Areas		1,132	552	260		
D.258 Malaria Survey		3,127	3,283	3,492		
D.290 Leper Settlement		6,543	11,546	1,090		
D.314 Native Trade School		3,974	4,542	5,643	5,807	8,304
D.435 Geological Survey	8,219	3,572	4,583	6,448	16,157	16,870
454 Dev. Native Education		15,432				

D.470 Agric. Staffing etc.	3,888	3,816	3,762	3,079	1,995
D.480 Agric. Training N. Teachers	307				
D.493 Improvement Native Cattle	2,796	2,749	1,258		
D.554 Swazi National School	910	1,967	1,044	911	3,372
D.564 Re-organisation	P.W.D.	722			
D.755 St. Mark's School	2,250	2,750	5,000		
D.791 Control/Disease Veterinary		174	1,940	6,693	1,258
D.796 Native Education		8,398	4,482	5,731	5,750
D.825 Colonial Scholarship		225	250	250	250
D.905 Building Grant Coloured School		540			
D.963 Swaziland Survey			2,167	1,354	
D.1017 Leper Settlement			1,425	2,136	1,848
D.1023 Malaria Survey			270		
D.1065 Control/Locust Control			2,481	580	668
D.1080 Rural Development			1,326	27,985	18,250
D.1081 Animal Breeding etc.				1,486	1,453
D.1082 Control Stock Disease			875	5,898	6,008
D.1083 Grants to Coloured Schools				1,000	3,000
D.1084 Anti-Malaria/Public Health				11,523	7,932
D.1085 Extensions to Hospitals				7,911	50,374
D.1190 Road to Hlambanyati				5,199	1,328
D.1401 Hydrographic Survey					554
D. 1492 Komati Bridge					94
D.1505 Extension Medical Services					61
D.1508 Development Underground Water Supplies					968
	£462,063	457,386	523,336	541,326	607,737	711,300

PUBLIC DEBT.

The Public Debt of Swaziland consists of the following:—

Parliamentary Grant-in-Aid: For Purpose of Land and Agricultural Loan Fund to 31st March, 1951	13,470.	8.	10.
Loan from Colonial Development Fund from 1930/31 to 1939/40	22,029.	8.	7.
	£35,499.	17.	5.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 31st MARCH, 1951

ASSETS	£	LIABILITIES	£
Balance in hands of Sub-Accountants	13,559	Swazi National Trust Fund	20,000
Advances	46,775	Swazi National Fund	1,180
Native Recruiting Corporation	165	Guardians Fund	22,561
Joint Colonial Fund	74,000	Prisoners Property	141
Investments Account	12,284	Customs Suspense	231
Military Pensions	4,244	Deposits	26,079
Provident Fund	381	Savings Fund	371
		Agricultural Loan Fund	508
		C.D.& W. Deposit Account	21,144
		Butter Levy Fund	2,715
		Butter Export Equalisation Fund	49
		Dairy Industry Control Board	965
		Native Tax Coupon Deposit Acc.	1,107
		Widows'& Orphans' Fund	295
		Barclays Bank (D.C&O.)	24,395
		Balance General Revenue Account	29,667
	£151,408		£151,408

DESCRIPTION OF THE MAIN HEADS OF TAXATION

The main heads of taxation and the amounts collected during the financial year 1950/51 are as follows:—

Native Tax	56,111
Customs & Excise	68,657
Licences	20,572
Income Tax	234,205
Base Metal Royalty	29,297
Posts and Telegraphs	19,400

NATIVE TAX: A tax of 35s. per annum is paid by each adult male Native who is unmarried or who has one wife. Natives with more than one wife pay 30s., in respect of each wife with a maximum tax of £4. 10s. 0d. Tax is collected by District Officers with the assistance of Tax Collectors appointed by the Native Authority.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE: Under the Customs Agreement with the Government of the Union of South Africa, Swaziland receives .149 per cent share of the total collection of the Union. Excise duties are collected locally on spirits and beer manufactured in the Union of South Africa and the amount collected from this source was £13,523.

LICENCES: The revenue under this head is composed mainly of licences levied on Trading, Motor Vehicles, Recruiting Agents, Hotel and Liquor Licences, Banking, Firearms and Game.

The following table gives the classes of licences and the amount collected in respect of each class during the last five financial years:—

	1946/47	1947/48	1948/49	1949/50	1950/51
Firearms	143	225	254	230	268
Recruiting Agents	604	681	793	756	644
Hotel and Liquor	517	884	797	980	988
Trading	5,978	7,072	7,655	7,379	8,046
Game	1,551	1,266	128	190	158
Bank	125	125	125	125	175
Motor Vehicles	5,790	7,420	8,235	9,236	10,057
Prospecting and Mining	1,156	974	312	311	150
Miscellaneous	60	76	79	79	91
	15,924	18,723	18,378	19,286	20,577

INCOME TAX: The rates of tax for the year 1951 were as follows:—

NORMAL TAX (a) MARRIED PERSONS: Fifteen pence plus one-thousandth of one penny for each pound of taxable income in excess of one pound. Maximum rate 2s. 1d. per pound.

REBATES: Basic £26. Children £10 each child.
Dependents £2. 10s 0d. each dependent and Insurance 1s. 3d. per pound. Maximum £7. 10s. 0d. The taxable amount arrived at is subject to a surcharge of 40 per cent.

(b) UNMARRIED PERSONS: Eighteen pence plus one-thousandth of one penny for each pound of taxable income in excess of one pound. Maximum rate 2s. 4d. per pound.

REBATE: Basic £20: Dependents and Insurance same as for married persons. The taxable amount arrived at is subject to a surcharge of 50 per cent.

(c) PRIVATE COMPANIES: Same as for

unmarried persons, but no rebate.

(d) PUBLIC COMPANIES: Five shillings per pound, no rebate.

SUPER TAX:

Twenty four pence plus one four-hundreth of one penny for each pound of the income subject to Super Tax in excess of one pound. Maximum rate 4s. 1d. per pound. Rebate £210. The taxable amount is subject to a surcharge of 45 per cent.

The following table illustrates the incidence of tax on various incomes:—

Income Per annum	Married—No Children	Unmarried	Percentage Col. 2	Col. 3
400	—	16	—	4%
500	8	28	1.6%	5.6
600	18	40	3.0	6.6
700	28	52	4.0	7.4
800	38	64	4.7	8.0
900	46	76	5.1	8.5
1,000	57	89	5.7	8.9
1,100	67	101	6.1	9.2
1,200	77	114	6.4	9.5
1,500	108	153	7.3	10.2
2,000	208	270	10.4	13.5
5,000	1,345	1,541	26.9	30.8
10,000	4,077	4,589	40.8	45.9

EUROPEAN POLL TAX:

A Poll Tax of £3 per annum is paid by every European male of the age of 21 years and over. This is allowed as a deduction from any Income Tax payable.

ESTATE DUTY:

The rate of Estate Duty chargeable upon each pound of dutiable amount is three-thousandths of a pound for every completed one hundred pounds or part thereof contained in the dutiable amount, subject to a maximum rate of six shillings and eightpence upon each pound. Rebate of three hundred pounds is allowed from the amount of duty determined by the foregoing formula.

CHAPTER IV: CURRENCY AND BANKING

The currency in circulation in Swaziland is that of the Union of South Africa. There are two banks in the Territory, Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) Limited, and the Standard Bank of South Africa Limited. Both Banks have branches at Mbabane and Bremersdorp and agencies at Stegi. Barclays Bank also has agencies at Hlatikulu and Goedgegun.

CHAPTER V: COMMERCE

Under the Customs Agreement with the Union of South Africa Swaziland is dealt with as part of the Union and accurate statistics of imports are, therefore, difficult to obtain. No statistics for 1951 are available at the time of writing this report but during 1950 goods to the value of some £1,090,793 were imported into Swaziland mostly from the Union of South Africa. Of these the most important items were — general mechandise £333,054, groceries £83,669 and timber and building material £99,000, while motor vehicles to the value of some £27,000 were also imported.

EXPORTS:

The principal exports from Swaziland during 1951 were asbestos, live cattle, cotton, hides and skins, butter, metallic tin and wattle bark. These commodities have been listed in the order of total value exported.

Chrysotile asbestos is by a wide margin the most important and valuable commodity in the Territory at present; the Havelock Mine in the North-western corner of Swaziland is one of the most important asbestos producers of the world Exports during

1951 amounted to 34,964 short tons valued at £1,869,346 as compared with 32,667 short tons valued at £1,662,741 in 1950. The value of asbestos exported is a record for Swaziland and was due to increased production and a small increase in the average price per ton.

The cattle industry is the second most important exporting agency; export figures of live cattle increased from 10,151 head valued at £173,000 in 1950 to 18,491 head valued at £354,000 in 1951.

Perhaps the most gratifying increase in export values is the rise in cotton exports per annum from a value of £24,688 in 1950 to £100,000 in 1951. Cotton has risen from the eighth most valuable export to being the third. The increase in cotton production has been stimulated by high world prices and may decline with those prices.

Hides and skins to the value of £86,000 were exported in 1951 as compared with £63,000 in 1950. The amounts and values of other exports are set out in the following table:—

	1950	1951	
	Value	Amount	Value
Butter	£29,756	368,302 lbs.	£44,033
Metallic Tin	25,884	35.34 short tons	31,961
Wattle Bark	28,000	1,400 long tons	31,000
Rice	2,060	200 short tons	22,000
Tobacco	45,000	206 short tons	20,600
Tung Oil	20,000	80 short tons	20,000
Gold	22,182	321.85 fine ozs.	18,208
Ground Nuts	10,020	200 short tons	11,000
Dry edible beans	2,000	200 short tons	10,000
Avocado Pears	5,200	90 short tons	9,000
Potatoes	6,000	500 short tons	7,500
Soya Beans	3,410	120 short tons	3,600

	Value	Amount	Value
Barytes	3,100	525.30 short tons	3,355
Bonemeal	2,780	205 tons	3,075
Tomatoes	7,334	250 short tons	2,500
Butter Fat	2,178	14,837 lbs.	2,111

CHAPTER VI: PRODUCTION

Mining activity in Swaziland, apart from the Havelock Asbestos Mine, is undertaken by six small European companies. Four of these undertakings produce cassiterite, one cassiterite and gold, and one barytes; an average of two Europeans and less than 100 Africans are employed on each. During the year 1951, two small companies working gold and two individuals, one working cassiterite and one gold, ceased production.

Since 1940 mineral production has been dominated by chrysotile asbestos and the increased value mentioned in Chapter V was due to a small increase in the average price of chrysotile fibre, and to increased production. Gold showed a further decline in quantity produced, mainly due to the closing down of the Pigg's Peak Gold Mine. A new producer, the Ivanhoe Syndicate, which started operations in the Forbes Reef area has also closed down. This is due to the fact that except for a small portion of the oxidized ore near the surface the ore is refractory, i.e. it contains combined copper, arsenic and sulphur and the gold cannot therefore be extracted by the usual methods of milling or cyanidation. The small syndicate owners have not sufficient capital or technical resources at their disposal for the construction of a suitable plant for the treatment of this ore, or to pay for a certain amount of preliminary experiment which is essential to determine the correct metallurgical treatment. This has led to an eighty-two per cent reduction in gold output. The quantity of tin lessened somewhat, but owing to the rise in price of the metal, the value of tin produced was increased by 25 per cent. The production of barytes has again shown an increase. The powder produced is Grade II and finds a ready market in the glass manufacturing industry in Johannesburg. Further classifying and separating machinery is being installed with the object of producing a certain amount of Grade I white which commands a

very much higher price, and is used in the manufacture of paints. Trial consignments have been exported for use by a company drilling for oil in Portuguese East Africa. The average price remains the same.

Livestock farming is practised by most of the European inhabitants and nearly all Swazis. The needs of the Territory are fully satisfied, and interest in cattle production continues to increase. On ranches animal husbandry methods are of a fairly high standard. In Native Areas improvement in these methods is still necessary but advances have been made toward a better standard of conservation farming. In the training of Cattle Guards these men are being equipped to assist with culling. The issue of improved bulls under control and subject to conditions of improved husbandry has begun in an attempt to improve husbandry methods in the Native Areas.

The arrival of water-boring equipment to work in the waterless and understocked areas of the bushveld made it possible to start a new scheme for the redistribution of stock.

The production of citrus and other fruits, such as pine-apples, peaches and mangoes also increased. Larger areas than ever before were planted to potatoes and tomatoes as well as beans of various kinds. Approximately 5,000 acres were planted to cotton and the total yield was nearly 2,000,000 lbs. of seed cotton worth over £100,000.

Although a large area of young Tung came into bearing the older trees were affected by the drought and bore much less than that in the previous season. An excellent crop of fruit is now ripening and local production of oil next season is expected to be 120 tons.

The production of bananas from the plantations at Kubuta showed a very satisfactory increase and the first 10 ton bus loads were on the road by December.

Tobacco production fell from 675,000 lbs. to 412,000 lbs. The proportion grown by Africans increased from 37 per cent to 46 per cent.

The value of the exports of agricultural and forestry produce

at approximately £240,000 was about 50 per cent higher than in 1950, and this trend seems likely to continue.

On the whole the year has been a good one for afforestation and approximately 20,000 acres have been planted in pines, bringing the total to nearly 50,000 acres.

The price for wattle bark has risen further and now avarages about £22. per ton. This has encouraged more planting, particularly in the South, where the distance to rail-head is within the economic range of motor transport.

CHAPTER VII: SOCIAL SERVICES

EDUCATION

Education is administered by Government through a fully constituted Department, the work of which falls into three clear-cut divisions, viz. African, European and Coloured, each section of the population having developed its own system of schools.

During the past seven years, due to the increased revenue of the Territory and also to generous grants made under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act greatly improved educational facilities have been provided or are being provided for all three sections of the population.

For European children education is compulsory up to the age of 16 or the successful completion of Standard VIII (Junior Certificate). Southern Swaziland is served by a large boarding school at Goedgegun which in addition to its primary classes accepts children up to Standard VIII and has a total enrolment of 200. In Northern Swaziland Government Primary Schools are established at Bremersdorp, Stegi, Pigg's Peak and Havelock Mine. A new school buildng is nearing completion at the Head-quarters site of the Colonial Development Corporation's Usutu Forests project.

In Mbabane the educationl needs of the community are met by the St. Mark's Secondary School which functions under the aegis of the Church of the Province of South Africa. In addition at Bremersdorp there is a Convent School conducted by Sisters of the Dominican Order.

The total enrolment for all European Schools in 1951 was

705, including nearly one hundred children from outside the Territory enrolled as boarders at St. Mark's

African Primary Education is still largely the responsibility of a number of Missions but generous financial assistance is granted to 97 of the 194 Mission schools in the form of salary, book and equipment grants. In addition there are eight Government Primary Schools and eight Tribal Schools, three of which are staffed and equipped by Government.

In a group by themselves are the three National Schools maintained by the Swazi National Fund which derives its income from a tax which the Swazi voluntarily agreed to have imposed upon themselves. With the aid of a substantial Colonial Development and Welfare Fund grant the largest of the National Schools is being enlarged and developed to full secondary status. Its first Matriculation pupils will enrol in January, 1952.

In 1951 the total enrolment of all registered African schools was 14,343, compared with 13,844 in 1950 and 12,155 in 1949.

The Trades School at Mbabane provides four-year courses of training in Carpentry, Building and Cabinet Making. Approximately ten trained men leave the school (which has accommodation for 40) each year, and find ready employment either with Government or commercial concerns.

A local course of training for assistant teachers in elementary schools is offered by the Nazarene Mission in Bremersdorp which receives an annual Government grant. A Government training centre, designed to train twenty teachers each year, is being built at present at Matapha with funds provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act. The first students will enrol in January, 1953.

The Coloured community, which is numerically the smallest group in Swaziland, has widely varying material and cultural standards. Four Mission schools, three of which have hostel establishments and receive Government aid, provide for the educational requirements of Coloured children. In 1951 the total enrolment of all coloured schools was 327, compared with 301 in 1950 and 258 in 1949.

It has not yet been possible to do a great deal toward adult education apart from running small classes at the larger goals. At Mbabane a night school for young African men has a regular attendance of about 20. Lack of an adequate supply of suitable reading material is still a handicap, though the Education Department, in order to foster the reading habit amongst literate Africans, distributes through the schools, books and magazines donated by the British Council, the Victoria League and the Central Office of Information. A circulating library consisting of nearly 1,000 volumes in English and Zulu has proved both popular and successful.

HEALTH.

The European Medical Staff of the Administration consists of the Director of Medical Services, five Medical Officers, one Malaria Medical Officer, one Medical Officer (Health), one District Surgeon, one Health Inspector, one Laboratory Assistant, and ten Nursing Sisters. Three Mission Medical Officers and nine Mission Nursing Sisters are subsidised by Government.

There are two Government General Hospitals, one at Mbabane in the Northern area, and one at Hlatikulu in the South of the Territory. In the former there is accomodation for 10 European and 118 African patients, and at Hlatikulu beds are available for 8 European, 3 Eurafrican and 33 African patients. The Raleigh Fitkin Memorial Hospital at Bremersdorp, which receives a medical grant-in-aid of £3,140 provides accommodation for 8 European, 4 Eurafrican and 76 Native patients

The Roman Catholic Mission at Stegi, and the Methodist Mission at Mahamba are constructing 30-bedded Hospitals in their respective areas.

The public health work of the Territory is mainly carried out by the staff of the Health Office at Bremersdorp, in which a Public Health Laboratory under the control of the Malaria Medical Officer is situated. The scope and volume of the work undertaken by the Laboratory has been considerably increased.

There are five Government Health Centres in the Hlatikulu District, and three in the Mbabane—Pigg's Peak — Mankaiana District, in addition to a Cottage Hospital at Mankaiana, containing 16 beds. The Roman Catholic Mission has one Health Centre in the Hlatikulu District which is under the direct supervision of the Medical Department.

The cases treated during the year are tabulated below:—

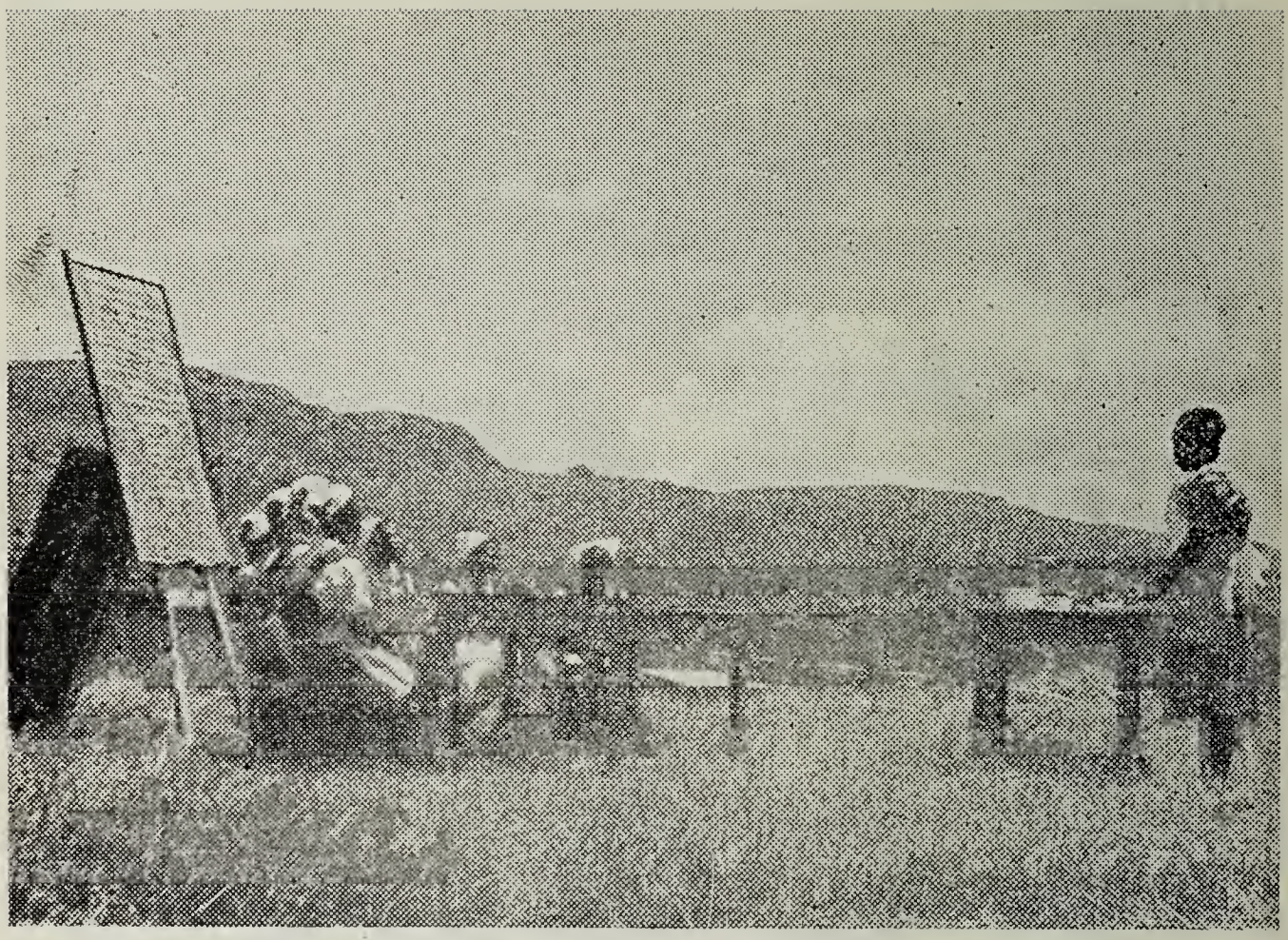
	Admissions	Out-Patients	Re-attendances
Mbabane Hospital	2491	14159	15496
Hlatikulu Hospital	1896	7008	1700
Makaiana Cottage Hospital	829	6287	3400
Raleigh Fitkin Memorial Hospital	3098	11688	9700
Government Health Centres	—	22214	17787
Nazarene Mission Health Centres	—	15496	14467
District Surgeon, Stegi	—	4084	4923
Totals:	8314	80936	67473

The relative prevalence of, and mortality resulting from the principal diseases treated at Hospitals are given in the following table:—

Disease	In-patients	Out-patients	Death in Hospitals.
Bronchitis	209	1944	6
Dental Caries	70	1389	—
Syphilis	374	1454	2
Gonorrhoea	137	1116	2

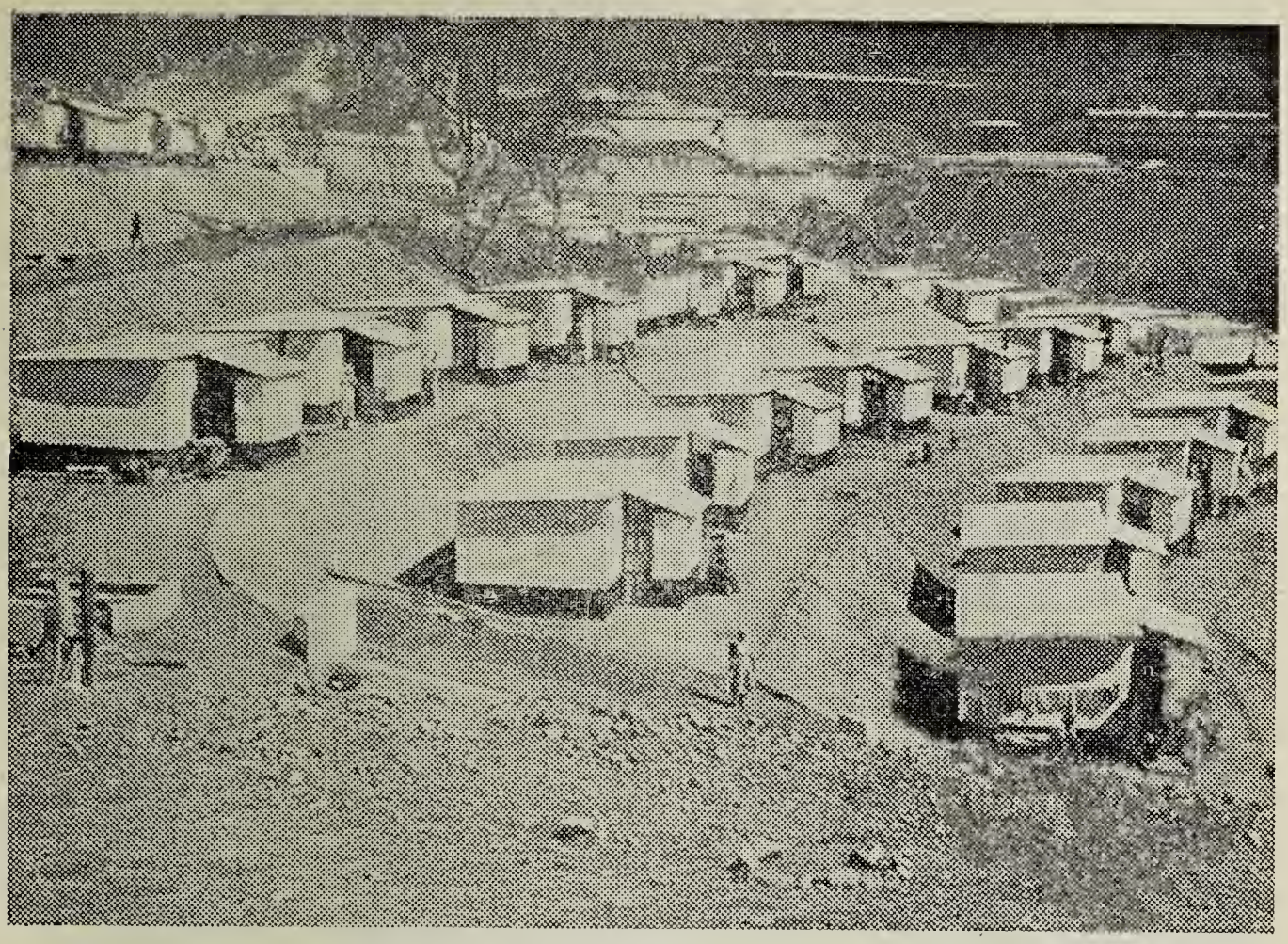
Some of the Sons of the late Chief Bokweni Mamba.

With acknowledgement to Dr. Charles Runciman.

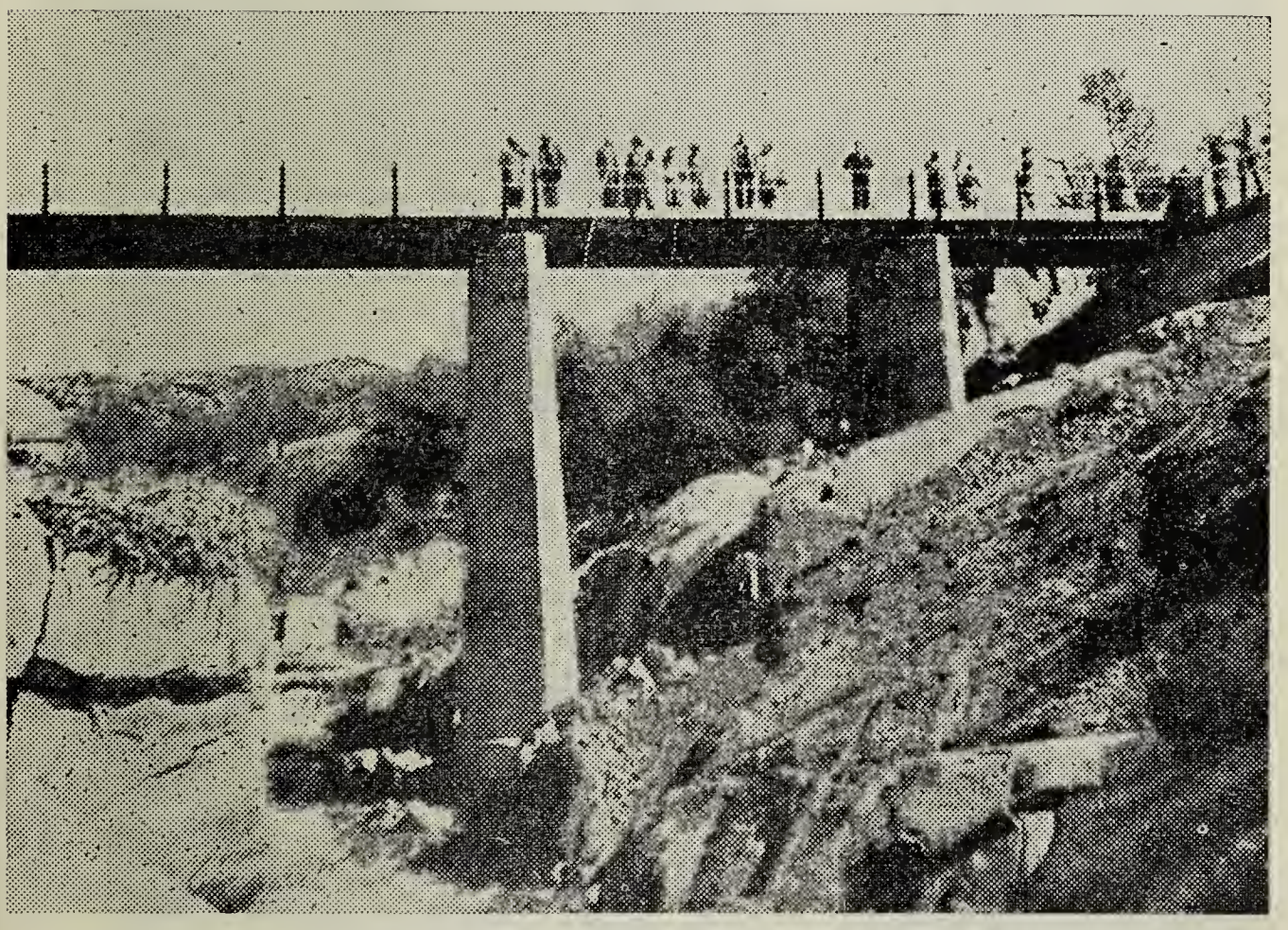


Open air domestic science class at Mbabane Central School.
With acknowledgement to R. N. Lane.

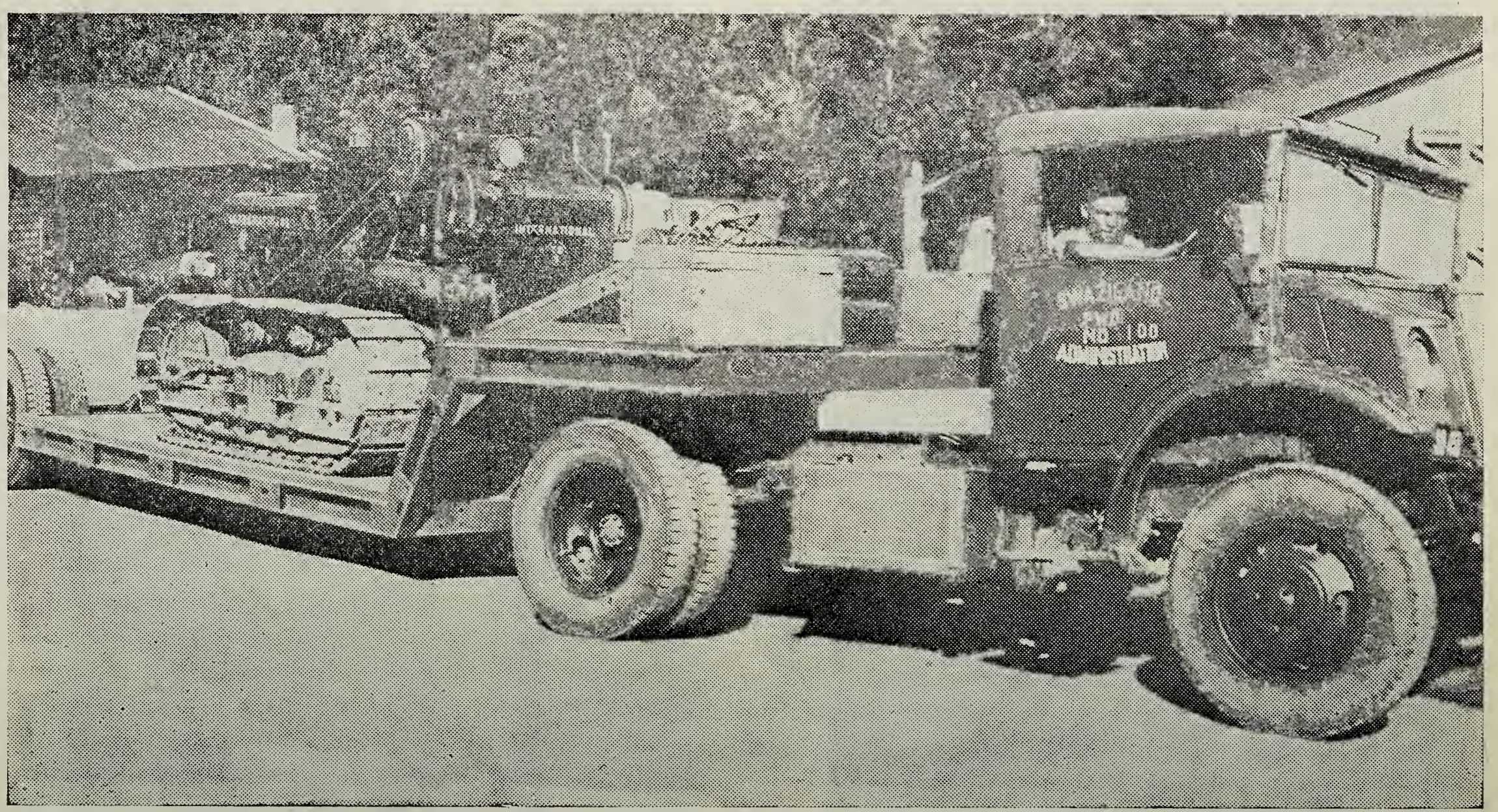
The frame of a Swazi hut
With acknowledgement to W. G. Barnard.



Havelock Mine African employees dwellings
With acknowledgement to Dr. H. J. R. Way.



The opening of the Sir Evelyn Baring Bridge over the Usutu River
With acknowledgement to R. N. Lane.



Low Loader—capacity 11 Tons—constructed in P.W.D. Workshops entirely from scrap.

Influenza	189	945	1
Whooping Cough	36	192	1
Dysentry	353	633	9
Schistosomiasis	65	546	—
Malaria	114	170	7
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	207	213	15
Pneumonia	158	138	8
Broncho-pneumonia	165	176	7

HOUSING

The improvement in the standard of housing for Europeans and Africans is being maintained, and many new buildings have been erected in various townships throughout the Territory.

The majority of the Native inhabitants of the rural areas live in huts of the beehive type,consisting of a wattle framework covered with thatch, but improved housing, constructed of burnt brick and other forms of permanent material, is gaining in popularity in certain areas, notably in the vicinity of townships and mission stations.

Four new houses for European officials were erected at Mbabane (1 "E" type) and Hlatikulu (3 "D" type) and six improved type (N.F. 2-50) houses for African staff were constructed at Bremersdorp and Mbabane. In addition a "Special" type house was completed for a senior African official.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Pauper relief is granted to Europeans in the Territory who, through infirmity or old age, are in needy financial circumstances. This form of relief is extended to Africans in exceptional cases only, since under Swazi custom the nearest relative is expected to support an African pauper. During the year forty-one families in all drew pauper relief.

No special steps have been taken with regard to juvenile delinquency, and there are no probation officers in the Territory. Sporting activities, principally association football, are encouraged in the urban areas in order to provide youths with healthful distraction during their leisure hours.

CHAPTER VIII: LEGISLATION

ThePrincipal legislation for 1951 consisted of the following:—

Proclamations.

No. 3. Private Forests; providing for the declaration of certain lands as private forests and for their protection as such.

No. 9. Customs Duties (Spirits, Beer and Wines) Amendment; increasing the duties on the said commodities.

No. 14. Subordinate Courts (Amendment); re-defining Subordinate Courts of the First, Second and Third Class.

No. 16. Game Preservation (Amendment); defining certain birds as "small game birds" and providing for the issue of licences to hunt same.

No. 18. Native Tax (Amendment); deleting from the list of exemptions Natives holding letters of exemption under the Coloured Persons Exemption Proclamation 1901 of the Transvaal or Registration Certificates under the Natives' Relief Ordinance 1902 of the Transvaal.

No. 26. Stamps Duties and Fees (Amendment); exempting from stamp duty receipts by Government employees for wages and witnesses at criminal trials for witness fees.

No. 23. General Loan and Stock; providing for the raising of loans for specific purposes on the authority of proclamations and for the issue of debentures and stock in the United Kingdom.

No. 28 Geneva General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade; providing for "more favoured Nation treatment" in respect of customs duties on certain goods.

No. 31. Customs Amendment; making certain amendments to the Customs Proclamation No. 49 of 1944, including giving power to prescribe special suspended duties.

No. 36 Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic; consolidating the law with regard to the registration and licensing of motor vehicles and drivers and in respect of other matters

relating to the use of motor vehicles on public roads in Swaziland.

No. 38. Pass Laws (Exemption); providing for the grant of letters of exemptions to certain Chiefs, Councillors and others and exempting certain Natives domiciled outside Swaziland who are exempt under the Laws of their country of domicile.

No. 44. Income Tax; fixing the rates of normal and supertax for year ending 30th June, 1951.

No. 51. Companies Amendment; providing for the imposition of penalty fees for the late filing of certain Company returns.

No. 59. Prohibition of Sub-division of Land; prohibiting the sub-division of land without the consent of the Resident Commissioner where the sub-division is to be into lots of ten acres or less.

No. 60. Coloured Schools; prohibiting opening of without consent of Principal Education Officer, and regulating the management of such schools.

No. 63. Uranium and Thorium Control (Amendment); vesting in the Crown the sole right to compost these materials.

No. 66. Subordinate Courts Amendment; increasing the limits for review as of course by the High Court from three months imprisonment and fine £25 to six months imprisonment and fine of £50 in the case of first class subordinate Courts.

No. 67. Agricultural Loan Fund Amendments; providing for the making of loans to farmers from the general resources of the Territory.

No. 68. Road Loan; providing for the raising of a loan of £44,000 for road improvement under the provisions of Proclamations 23 and 24 of 1951.

No. 71. Natural Resources; providing for the conservation and improvement of the natural resources of Swaziland.

No. 74. Grass Fires; consolidating the law relating to the prevention of grass fires and the control of grass burning.

High Commissioner's Notices

No. 16. Prohibiting the export of kraal manure without a permit.

No. 25. Widows and Orphans Pensions; declaring pensions funds of certain Colonies to be approved schemes.

No. 29. Import Control Consolidation.

No. 46. Imposing licence fee of 10s. on small game bird licences.

No. 59. Customs Regulations Amendment; governing removal of goods to Southern Rhodesia.

No. 60. Customs Tariff Regulations; schedule of suspended duties.

No. 61. Customs Regulations; rebates and refunds of duty.

No. 62. Customs Regulations; temporary suspension and reduction of duty.

No. 63. Customs Regulations; application of intermediate and maximum rates of duty to certain goods.

No. 64. Customs Regulations; rates of duty payable in terms of the Geneva General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

No. 65 Customs Regulations; granting of most favoured nation treatment.

No. 66. Customs Regulations; provisional application of the Geneva and General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

No. 81. Motor Vehicle and Road Traffic Regulations.

No. 88. Ending of State of War with Germany.

No. 98. High Court Rules Amendment; applying an increased scale of court fees.

No. 107. Abattoir Regulations.

No. 128. Amendment of fees payable by applicants for British Nationality.

No. 147. Parcel Postage rates amendment.

No. 155. Parcel Postage rates; gift parcels.

No. 158. Import Control Regulations Amendment; amending and adding to the schedules to High Commissioner's Notice No. 29 of 1951.

No. 166. Swazi National Treasury; accounting and auditing regulations.

No. 176 Widows' and Orphans' Pension Funds; approved schemes.

No. 177. Import Control Regulations Amendment; goods in transit to the Union.

No. 187. Dairies and Dairy Produce Regulations; levies and prohibitions.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES

No. 6. Control of Price of Matches.

No. 7. Burning of Cotton Plants.

No. 15. Declaration of certain areas as private forests.

No. 22. Mealies and Mealie Products; control of prices.

No. 28. Burning of Cotton Plants (Amendment).

No. 31. Declaration of certain areas belonging to the Colonial Development Corporation (Usutu Forests) as private forests.

No. 32. Mealies and Mealie Products; control of prices.

No. 35. Fishing; open season.

No. 36. Brands, allocation of

No. 40. Mealies; charges for milling.

No. 43. Control of price of bread.

CHAPTER IX: JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS

JUSTICE:

The Roman Dutch Common Law, "save insofar as the same has been heretofore or may from time to time be modified by Statute", was declared to be in force in Swaziland by Section 2 (1) of the Swaziland Administration Proclamation, 1907. The Statute law of the Transvaal, as in force at the date of the Proclamation, was declared to be in force in the Territory. Subsequent laws have been promulgated by the High Commissioner under the powers conferred upon him by the Swaziland Order-in-Council, 1903, as amended in 1906 and 1909.

Subordinate Courts of the First, Second and Third Class operate throughout the Territory and are presided over by District Officers, Assistant District Officers and Administrative Cadets respectively, with jurisdiction within their areas in respect of all offences except treason, murder, sedition, offences relating to the coinage or currency, and rape; the last offence may, however, be tried by a Subordinate Court when remitted for trial by the Attorney-General. The following sentences may be imposed by Subordinate Courts:—

Subordinate Courts of the First Class.

(a) Imprisonment not exceeding two years with or without hard labour;

(b) Fines not exceeding £100;

(c) Whipping not exceeding 15 strokes.

Subordinate Courts of the Second Class.

(a) Imprisonment not exceeding one year with or without hard labour,

(b) Fines not exceeding £50;

(c) Whipping not exceeding eight strokes.

Subordinate Courts of the Third Class.

(a) Imprisonment not exceeding six months with or without hard labour;

(b) Fines not exceeding £10.

Subordinate Courts of the Third Class have no power to impose the punishment of whipping.

In criminal cases all sentences by Subordinate Courts when the punishment exceeds six months' imprisonment, or a fine of £50, or where the punishment is one of whipping (except in juvenile cases) are subject to review by the Chief Justice or a Judge of the High Court to whom a record of the proceedings is transmitted by the Registrar not later than a week after the determination of the case. The Chief Justice or reviewing judge may confirm or alter or reverse the conviction, or confirm or increase or reduce or vary the sentence imposed, or when it appears necessary to do so, remit the case to the Court which imposed the sentence with such instructions relative to the taking of further evidence and generally to the further proceedings to be had in such case as he thinks fit. Sentences in criminal cases imposed by a Subordinate Court of the Third Class other than sentences of imprisonment for more than three months are subject to review by an officer appointed to hold a subordinate Court of the First Class. Any person convicted of an offence in a Subordinate Court may appeal against the judgment to the High Court.

In cases which are beyond the jurisdiction of a Subordinate Court, Preparatory Examinations are held by the local District Officer at the request of the local Public Prosecutor. A record of the proceedings is transmitted to the Attorney-General who, after consideration of the proceedings, may decline to prosecute, indict the accused for trial by the High Court, or, unless the offence revealed is that of murder or treason, remit the case to be dealt with by the Subordinate Court under its ordinary or increased

jurisdiction as the occasion demands.

The High Court has unlimited jurisdiction. The Chief Justice or Judge presiding over the High Court of which there are two ordinary sessions during the year, is normally assisted by not more than two Administrative Officers together with one or more African Assessors chosen by the Paramount Chief of Swaziland and suitably qualified to aid the Court. Their opinions are considered by the Chief Justice or presiding Judge, but the decision rests with the latter.

The main types of criminal cases brought before Subordinate Courts are offences against the person, offences against property, contraventions of the liquor and habit-forming drugs laws, offences against the master and servants law, and civil cases, mostly for debt. To the High Court are brought cases of murder, witchcraft (usually leading to murder), rape, culpable homicide, civil cases and appeals against judgments and sentences imposed by Subordinate Courts. Any person convicted of an offence in the High Court may petition the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for leave to appeal to the latter body.

NATIVE COURTS

In October, warrants signed by the Paramount Chief were issued in the presence of the Resident Commissioner for the establishment of fourteen Native Courts—four in the Hlatikulu district and two in each of the other districts—and one Higher Native Court of Appeal. These were the first courts to be established under the Native Courts Proclamation of 1950 mentioned in last year's Report.

The constitution of the Native Courts is a President, paid from the National Treasury a salary of £150 per annum, who sits with not more than four assessors, who are paid a sitting fee of 5s. per day. The President of the Higher Native Court of Appeal is paid £240 per annum. Each Court has a Scribe and two Messengers.

The laws to be administered by the Courts are:—

(a) The Native law and custom prevailing in the Territory so far as it is not repugnant to natural justice or morality or inconsistant with the provisions of any law in force in the Territory.

(b) The provisions of all orders or rules made by the Native Authority under the Swaziland Native Administration Proclamation.

(c) The provisions of any law the administration of which may be authorised by the Resident Commissioner.

Cases which are excluded from the ordinary jurisdiction of Native Courts are:—

(a) Cases in which a person is charged with an offence in consequence of which death is alleged to have occurred, or which is punishable under any law with death or imprisonment for life; which latter provision covers treason, murder and rape;

(b) Cases in connection with marriage other than a marriage contracted under or in accordance with Native law or custom except insofar as the case concerns the payment, return or disposal of dowry;

(c) Cases relating to witchcraft, except with the approval of the Judical Commissioner;

(d) Cases in which either party is not a Native.

The practice and procedure of the Courts are regulated in accordance with Native law and custom and provision is made for this to be altered as necessary by order of the Paramount Chief.

Criminal proceedings of Native Courts are reviewable by District Officers; those of the Higher Native Court of Appeal being reviewed by the Judicial Commissioner; and provision exists, in certain circumstances, for cases to be transferred to a Subordinate Court.

The channel of appeal is from Native Court to Native Appeal Court, to Higher Native Court of Appeal and thence to the High Court of Swaziland.

POLICE

The establishment of the Swaziland Police comprises 26 Europeans and 154 Africans. Six of the nineteen Police Stations in the Territory are under the command of Superintendents, seven under the command of Sub-Inspectors and the remainder are manned by Africans, all of whom are responsible to the Commissioner of Police for the administrative and executive duties of the Force in their Districts and for the efficient control of the detachments of Police under their command.

Apart from normal Police work, the Force is responsible for Customs and Immigration and Emigration on the Mozambique border and performs in addition, certain other extraneous duties.

Three Europeans and fourteen African members of the Force were especially mentioned in Force Orders for conspicuous Police work during the year.

8,073 cases were investigated during 1951 and of these 153 were closed as undetected, the property involved amounting to £2,115. 7s. 6d. The percentage of undetected crime was 1.89 per cent. The figure over the last four years is as follows:—

	Cases reported	Undetected	Percentage Undetected
1948	5015	139	2.77%
1949	5719	148	2.57%
1950	7250	137	1.88%
1951	8073	153	1.89%

All Commissioned Officers of the Force are qualified in finger print work, photography and plan drawing and in this capacity, furnish many useful exhibits in the more serious cases which come before the High Court of Swaziland.

European recruits, if not already trained, undergo intensive training at the South African Police Training College, Pretoria, where two members completed their six months' course during 1951.

Twenty African recruits were trained at the Police Training School at Mbabane, during the year, all of whom qualified in First

Aid, Musketry, Drill and General Police Duties. Special courses were given in criminal investigation and in the various methods used by Africans in medicine murders.

PRISONS

The principal prisons are at Mbabane, Hlatikulu and Bremersdorp, there being smaller prisons at Stegi, Mankaiana and Pigg's Peak. The Central Prison is at Mbabane, to which all long-term prisoners, dangerous characters and lunatics are removed. There is no separate Prisons Department in Swaziland and the prisons are administered by District Officers, and lockups at certain stations, by the Police.

Other details regarding prisons can be found in the Swaziland Prisons Report for 1951.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS

rsons proceeded against on charges of Crime.

During the year 9,252 were prosecuted before Subordinate Courts for the following crimes:—

	1950	1951	Decrease	Increase
Homicide	46	63		17
Other Offences against persons	1361	1434	—	73
Offences against Property	1246	1441	—	195
Other Crimes	4597	5135	—	538
Total:	7250	8073	—	823

An increase of 823 cases is shown campared with 1950 and this is attributed to a slight increase in crime and increased Police activity.

Persons dealt with in Subordinate Courts for Crimes and Offences.

In the Subordinate Courts, 8,735 persons were convicted summarily as follows:—

Imprisonment	2,593
Whipping	260
Fined	4,162
Bound over, Cautioned or Discharged	1,720

Persons for Trial in Superior Courts.

Sixty-one persons were committed for trial before the Superior Courts during the year. Of these 12 were not tried, nine were acquitted, forty were convicted, two were sentenced to death, 31 sentenced to terms of imprisonment, one was fined and six were bound over.

Seven persons were convicted of murder, fourteen of culpable homicide, three for attempted murder, fourteen for rape, one for other offences against the person and one for other offences against property.

COMPARATIVE TABLE

The following table shows the number of convictions for various crimes and offences during the last four years:—

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS IN THE SUBORDINATE COURTS

	1948	1949	1950	1951
Homicide	17	18	18	13
Other offences against the person	1510	1507	1464	1601
Malicious Injury to Property	30	57	94	64
Other offences against Property	967	961	896	1120
Master and Servants Law Offences	52	60	64	64
Revenue Law Offences	1033	1122	2021	2311
Other Crimes	1361	1447	1786	1910
Miscellaneous Minor Offences	719	1089	1153	1652
Totals:	5689	6261	7506	8735

SUPERIOR COURT CONVICTIONS

	1948	1949	1950	1951
Murder of Wife or Concubine	1	—	—	1
Murder of other than Wife, Concubine or Child	1	—	—	6
Murder of Child	14	6	14	—
Attempted Murder	1	2	—	3
Culpable Homicide	19	7	8	14
Rape	11	12	5	14
Unnatural Crime	—	—	—	—
Other Offences against the Person	1	—	—	1
Offences against Property with violence to the Person	—	—	—	—
Other Offences against Property	—	1	—	1
Other Crimes	—	—	—	—
Totals:	48	28	27	40

CHAPTER X: PUBLIC UTILITIES

The Legislation introduced in 1950 which enabled Government to raise loans in England for the financing of development projects has had the result of accelerating the plans to improve the two water supplies at Bremersdorp and Mbabane.

ELECTRICITY

No major alterations or additions were made to the Mbabane scheme during the year, although several low tension distribution systems were strengthened or overhauled. Two or three old low tension lines, rendered redundant by new systems, were dismantled, the materials being salvaged and taken into stock. The voltage of the High Tension line was increased to a standard 3300 Volts. Both sales of power and the number of consumers shewed substantial increases during the year: the former by 21 per cent and the latter by 8 per cent. The increased consumption has been

achieved without affecting the efficiency of the service by the introduction of a new simplified tariff which has the effect of limiting maximum demand for power. The Sub Department carried out the installation of all wiring in the new hospital at Mbabane.

The Private Company supplying power to Bremersdorp has continued to provide an efficient service.

Preliminary investigations have been carried out at Pigg's Peak on the possibility of purchasing electric power in bulk from a neighbouring timber plantation which will be generating electricity by hydro electric sets on the Nkomazane River.

Legislation controlling the generation of electric power in the Territory has been drafted and urgent consideration has been given to the introduction of up to date regulations to control its use.

The opening up in Bremersdorp of an Electrical Contracting firm has done much to provide a service for the public which hitherto was sadly lacking.

WATER

A full and final report for the new pure water supply in Mbabane has been received from the Consulting Engineers and a loan of £55,000 is now in process of being raised; work should commence in 1952.

A programme for drilling for water in Bremersdorp was commenced during the year. These boreholes, one of which yields 18,000 gallons per day, are intended to give immediate relief to the community which has been suffering from the inadequacy of the present supply. Depending on the final results of drilling, a final plan for developing the Bremersdorp supply will be drawn up.

The immediate programme of work at Goedgegun is complete but it still remains to install heavier pumping equipment and purification plant before this supply can be regarded as satisfactory.

Drilling has been undertaken at Stegi but so far without success. A stand by pumping set and additional storage will

shortly be installed as part of a long range plan of development.

The reticulation of the Pigg's Peak township has been completed.

Further improvements to the supply at Hlatikulu have been effected but larger pumping capacity will have to be provided in the near future.

A new supply to serve the small outpost at Lubuli has been completed.

CHAPTER XI: COMMUNICATIONS

There are no railways in Swaziland and the general pattern of road communications remains as it has been for many years. Realignments and improvements have been carried out with a view to improving existing roads

Mileages of existing roads in the Territory are:—

Trunk Roads	—	205 miles
Main Roads	—	492 miles
Branch Roads	—	443 miles

all of which are maintained as funds permit by the Public Works Department, with assistance from District Commissioners. 16 miles of main roads were added.

A start has been made with heavy earthmoving equipment on a realignment between Kubuta and Hlatikulu. This new road will have a ruling gradient of 1 in 15 and will avoid the existing grades of 1 in 5.5 and sharp bends. This work was made necessary by the considerable agricultural developments in the Kubuta area.

A new road was constructed for the Malkerns Irrigation Scheme. This road, 4.5 miles long, runs parallel to the course of the Great Usutu River and will eventually form part of a new road to Mankaiana which will avoid the necessity to negotiate an extremely hilly region.

A new road has been cut, though as yet not fully constructed, to avoid the extremely dangerous double crossing of the Mzimpofu River. This shortens the distance between Bremersdorp and

Sipofaneni by three miles and eliminates many dangerous bends.

The development of a new and direct link between Mliba and the Swaziland Irrigation Scheme (Colonial Development Corporation) has been proceeding slowly. Most of the work involved is bush clearing and stumping but it should be possible to open this improved route to traffic during 1952.

The untimely sinking of the old pont across the Komati River on the Mbabane—Pigg's Peak road made it necessary to open a new alignment linking the new low level bridge and the old road before construction was complete. In spite of difficulties, this road which is shorter by some 2.5 miles and has much easier and steadier gradients is a great improvement.

The design for the new Kubuta—Hlatikulu road has been finalised and preliminary surveys for new roads running North and West from Pigg's Peak have been carried out as well as for a road running South to Mankaiana. All these roads will soon be urgently needed for the evacuation of produce from the Timber Plantations in the Pigg's Peak Area and from the Malkerns Irrigation Scheme.

A loan of £44,000 was floated in December, 1951 under Proclamation No. 70 of 1951. With these funds heavy earth-moving equipment will be purchased. This will comprise two heavy angle dozers, a heavy power grader, a medium size four wheeled scraper, four six cubic yard tipping lorries, a compresser, a low bed heavy equipment transporter and other smaller items.

A new low level bridge across the Komati River was built during the year to replace one washed away during the heavy floods in 1938 and a start was made on two smaller bridges.

The design for a new low level bridge across the Great Usutu River at Big Bend was finalised. This bridge is designed to provide an outlet for a new irrigation scheme North of the river to Gollel the nearest railhead.

PART III.

CHAPTER I: GEOGRAPHY

Swaziland is a small country about the size of Wales with a maximum length from North to South of approximately 120 miles, and a maximum breadth of 90 miles, the total area being 6,704 square miles. It is enclosed on the north, west and south by the Transvaal province of the Union of South Africa, and on the east by Portuguese East Africa and by Tongaland, part of the Natal Province.

The Territory consists of three fairly well defined regions of approximately equal breadth, running from north to south. The mountainous highveld on the west is part of the Drakensberg range and rises to an altitude of over 5,000 feet in places, averaging some 2,000 feet, and the low veld on the east ranges from 500 feet to 1,500 feet. On the Eastern border lies the plateau called the Lebombo mountain traversed by the gorges of the Ingwavuma, Usutu and Black Mbuluzi Rivers; these with the Komati River which flows across the north western area, are the most important rivers in Swaziland. Immediately west of this plateau which, though broken, is mainly very fertile, the ground falls abruptly in rocky cliffs to the Lebombo flats, the only considerable area of fairly level ground in the Territory and about 500 feet above sea level, consisting of highly fertile soil with savannah type of vegetation and grass of great feeding value; the rainfall is, however, low and in most years badly distributed. Westwards these flats rise by a series of low ridges to the middle veld where the gorges of the tributary system of the main rivers have opened out into wide rolling valleys offering opportunities for agriculture and mixed farming in a more equable climate, with higher and less uncertain rainfall. The soil is, however, inherently less fertile, and has deteriorated in many places in the course of continuous cultivation by the Swazi. In the high veld the country is broken and often rugged, and split by gorges; the soil is less fertile and the slopes are seldom gentle enough for permanent cultivation. The grazing is less nutritious, especially during the winter when the cattle must be fed if they are to maintain their condition or be

used for dairying. The high veld is, however, a good area for the winter grazing of sheep and is extensively used as such by farmers from the Transvaal Province of the Union of South Africa.

The general picture is, therefore, of a country which possesses considerable areas of excellent soil; rainfall is uncertain in some of these but with large scale irrigation, which is now taking place or planned for the future, they have great potentialities. The low veld generally is excellent cattle country, while the great variety of soils and climates, the facilities for the construction of small irrigation schemes in the middle and the high veld afford ample opportunity both for mixed farming and for dairying, as well as for a variety of special crops such as cotton, oil seed, citrus and nuts of various kinds. The high veld is also suitable for afforestation on a large scale and this is now being carried out by several concerns.

CLIMATE

Rainfall varies considerably from year to year and from station to station in the same year, and tends to be concentrated in a few violent storms. The average rainfall at Mbabane in the high veld is 55.6 inches, at Bremersdorp in the middle veld 36.8 inches and at Sipofaneni in the low veld 26.5 inches. The mean maximum and minimum temperatures in degrees Fahrenheit are respectively 72.7 and 52.6 at Mbabane, 77.7 and 54.1 at Bremersdorp and 84.4 and 59.5 at Sipofaneni.

ECONOMIC RESOURCES

MINING

The early history of mining in Swaziland has been varied and somewhat tragic. After the concessions era of the eighties of the last century, a considerable amount of money was invested in two gold mines in the north-western mineral belt and in the course of working them large deposits of haematite of excellent quality were discovered. The mines were practically shut down in 1916 and thereafter the only activity for some years was on the alluvial tin deposits near Mbabane. The increased activity in tin mining recorded during 1949 and 1950 was not maintained in 1951, during which a reduction in production took place. Owing to the

very enhanced price of the metal, however, there was an actual increase in the value of the metal produced.

The Geological Survey Department have started diamond drilling the cassiterite bearing pegmatites to substantiate if possible the estimate of 50,000 tons of ore with a 0.34 per cent metallic tin content. The work is still in progress.

By far the biggest undertaking at the present time is the Havelock Asbestos Mine (New Amianthus Mines Ltd.) which is estimated to have a life of over thirty years at present rates of output, and which accounts for a large part of income tax and nearly all base metal royalty receipts.

The mine came into existence in May, 1929, the 100 claims being bought for £240,000, the largest amount ever paid in South Africa for a base mineral prospect. Development continued until December, 1932, when operations were temporarily suspended. In June, 1936, when the life of the Amianthus Mine at Kaapsche Hoop drew to a close, operations were again started, and by June, 1939, the mine had been brought into production. There is an aerial ropeway from Barberton in the Transvaal to the mine, a distance of about 12½ miles, and over this supplies and the bagged fibre from the mine, etc., are transported. The mine employs about 140 Europeans and about 2,200 Africans.

Gold has suffered a decline in 1951 by the closing down of the Pigg's Peak and the Wyldsdale Mines. Prospecting is still continuing on the Devil's Reef. The Ivanhoe Syndicate near Forbes Reef are also suspending work. The reasons for this are given elsewhere in the report. A barytes proposition is also being worked in Mbabane District. There are very extensive semi-anthracite coal deposits in the low veld but they are not an economic proposition without a railway. Deposits of calcite and haematite are known to exist in the Hlatikulu and Pigg's Peak Districts respectively. An occurence of diaspore exists in the Mankaiana District, with an estimated tonnage of 16,000 short tons from outcrop only, while there are numerous other mineral occurences of asbestos, barytes, cassiterite, columbite, gold, kaolin, mica, prophyllite and scheelite.

Mineral development under a Government Geologist progressed

slowly until 1942, when funds were provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act for the establishment of a Geological Survey Department. Since then more rapid progress has been possible, and the expansion of the Department, which was approved in 1948, is leading to further information and exploitation. Exploitation is, however hindered by the present complicated mineral ownership position and by the fact that few of the concessionaires have taken steps to develop their concessions.

LIVESTOCK

Swaziland is well suited to cattle ranching and cattle are the main wealth of the Swazis. The 1921 census showed a total of 146,542 head of cattle and 163,000 head of small stock. By 1949 these figures had increased to 433,801 head of cattle, and 262,182 pigs, sheep and goats, some 114,000 sheep being winter immigrants from the neighbouring provinces in the Union of South Africa. The 1951 figures were:—

Cattle	409,233
Pigs	12,262
Sheep	27,144 *
Goats	161,354.

* This figure does not include sheep coming into the Territory from the Union of South Africa for winter grazing.

In 1937, 8,900 head of cattle valued at about £80,000 were exported while in 1951, 18,491 head valued at £354,000 were exported. Hides and skins to the value of £86,500 were exported in 1951, as compared with £63,000 in 1950.

Although the cattle owned by the Swazi are slow maturing and the animal husbandry methods are poor, the return from the sale of livestock and livestock products is no longer uneconomic—in fact this industry is one of the most important in the Territory when revenue from exports and employment is considered. The provision of all animal foods for the inhabitants draught power for agriculture and manure for fertilising arable areas are other factors which combine to make it so.

The Veterinary control measures listed in last year's Report still apply but great progress has been made. Trypanosomiasis has been eliminated but Infectious Sterility and Rift Valley Fever have been added to the list of diseases of stock which threaten the Livestock Industry.

AGRICULTURE

The agricultural possibilities of Swaziland are considerable and most crops can be grown. Cereals are produced by the Swazis mainly to provide food though they often sell a greater part of their harvest than their needs allow. On the whole the Swazi produces but a fraction of what his land under proper management could produce, and his methods are usually such as to reduce still further his future crops. The improvement in Native Agriculture mentioned in last year's Report has been maintained.

The cash crops, of which tobacco, cotton, tung nuts, ground nuts and grain are at present the most important, are mostly the produce of the European and Coloured farmer, while the production of fruit and vegetables for local consumption and export to neighbouring markets is increasing considerably.

FORESTRY

The afforestation of the land, to which reference was made in the 1950 Report, continued in 1951. Details of the work of Usutu Forests, Peak Timbers, Swaziland Plantations and Swaziland Timbers are given in the Chapter on Development which follows on the Introduction to this Report. Between them these concerns had planted some 48,000 acres by the end of 1951.

COMMUNICATIONS

There is no railway in the Territory and all transport is by road, the road system connecting on the South, South-West, West, North and North-East with railheads in the Union of South Africa at Gollel, Piet Retief, Breyten, Hectorspruit and Komatipoort respectively. On the East it connects with the railhead at Goba in Portuguese East Africa.

The main motor road from Johannesburg to Lourenco Marques runs through Swaziland from West to East.

The road motor transport services of the South African Railways and Harbours and the Portuguese East Africa Administration, carrying both passengers and goods operate between Swaziland and the railheads in the neighbouring Territories. The cost of maintaining these services is borne entirely by the Administrations operating them (except that subsidies equal to the motor vehicle licences for which they are liable are paid to them), and the revenues derived therefrom are retained by the respective Administrations.

Private bus services, which are growing rapidly in number and and are mostly operated by Africans, convey passengers, cream and other goods, usually as subsidiaries or "feeders" to the Road Motor Services routes.

The Havelock Asbestos Mine has an overhead aerial cableway twelve and a half miles long from the Mine to Barberton in the Transvaal for the transport of asbestos and supplies.

The telephone system connects Mbabane with all district offices, while telegraphic communication exists between Mbabane and Bremersdorp and Johannesburg and Pretoria in the Transvaal.

CHAPTER II: HISTORY OF THE SWAZI PEOPLE

The Swazis are a race related to the Zulus and speak the same language, with minor modifications. According to themselves the tribe lived originally in Southern Tongaland, whence they migrated about 150 years ago to the Shiselweni country, that is the country to the West of the Lebombo range, between the Pongolo and Great Usutu Rivers. Here they remained until 1815 when being attacked by Zwide, Chief of the Ndwandwe, the major portion of the tribe under their chief Sobhuza, better known as Somhlolo, fled North and settled near the present site of Bremersdorp. The petty tribes or clans of Baroswi Bavenda or Bapedi origin, then in occupation of Swaziland North of the Great Usutu, were conquered and absorbed. Under Sobhuza and his successor, Mswazi, they occupied territory up to Barberton in the North, and extending towards Carolina and Ermelo in the West, while the tribes occupying what is now the Lydenburg

District also paid tribute to the Swazi King.

The Swazis are known to themselves and other Native tribes as Abaka-Ngwane, that is, the people of Ngwane, one of their early chiefs, and the country as Ka-Ngwane, the land of Ngwane.

After their flight to the North they were never seriously disturbed, though they were occasionally raided by Zulu tribes from the South, especially after the death of Dingane, who is reputed to have been killed by a Swazi impi on the Southern border after his defeat by Boers and his brother Mpande. Subsequently through the good offices of Sir Theophilus Shepstone, amicable relations subsisted with Mpande the Zulu King, and his successor, Cetshwayo. In 1879 the Swazis assisted the British in the war against Sikukuku, but they took no part in the Zulu war.

The Native Government consisted of the King and his council, made up of the Malangeni (the chiefs of royal blood), and the chief Indunas of the Tribe. The assistance of "doctors" was called in whenever necessary to communicate with the spirits of departed chiefs, and to clear the country of sorcerers and other evildoers. A military system of trained regiments on the lines formulated by Dingiswayo and Tshaka, was adopted, mainly no doubt, as a defence against the Zulus.

In 1846 Mswazi ceded whatever rights he had in the Lydenburg District to the Lydenburg Republic. Subsequently he, and later Mbandeni, entered into agreements purporting to cede the whole of the Territory to that Republic and to its successor, the South African Republic. These latter cessions were in fact nullified by the conventions of 1881 and 1884, entered into between Great Britain and the Republic, though the boundaries of the Transvaal laid down in the 1881 Convention constituted a considerable encroachment on what was claimed to be Swazi Territory.

In 1921, the Chief Regent, Labotsibeni, handed over her duties to her grandson, Sobhuza, who was duly installed as Paramount Chief. The Chief Regent had a long term of office after the death of her husband Mbandeni, in 1889, and later of

her son Bhunu. She was a wise chief and did valuable work for her people and country and her relations with the Administration were always of a friendly nature; she died in 1925. The present Paramount Chief, Sobhuza II, C.B.E. is 50 years of age and was educated at Zombode in Swaziland, and at Lovedale in the Cape Province.

A total of 3,836 Swazis served in the African Pioneer Corps during the 1939/45 War. These troops served in the Middle East, the Mediterranean and the Italian theatres with considerable distinction. They were in the main, recruited in accordance with the traditional military system mentioned above.

HISTORY OF THE EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF SWAZILAND

During the eighteen eighties the King Mbandeni, in return for money and other payments, granted only concessions to Europeans for varying periods. Every conceivable right was granted away not only to land, minerals, grazing and timber, but also right to exemptions from taxes, to railways, telegraphs, mining patents, collection of King's revenue and trading. All unallotted land and minerals also formed the subject of concessions.

In 1888 a charter of self-government was granted to the Europeans in the country and, two years later under a Convention between Her Majesty's Government and the South African Republic, a provisional Government, consisting of representatives of the two Powers and a representative of the Swazis, was set up with the consent of the latter. Power to appoint a Government Secretary, an Attorney General and other officials was given, and a Court was established which adjudicated on the initial validity of all concessions granted by Mbandeni, which with few exceptions, were confirmed.

In accordance with the pledges given to the Government of the South African Republic, the provisional Administration came to an end three years later, when the British Government signed a fresh Convention permitting the South African Republic to acquire from the Regent and her Council an Organic Proclamation

confering on the Republic rights of jurisdiction, legislation, and administration without incorporation in the Republic. The Swazis refused to sign the Proclamation which had been drafted for them, but its provisions with some of those in the 1893 Convention, were embodied in the final Convention of 1894, under which the South African Republic exercised powers of protection, legislation, jurisdiction and administration in Swaziland, subject to the limitations of the Convention.

On the conquest of the Transvaal, all the rights and powers of the South African Republic passed to His Majesty, and, on the cessation of hostilities, a British Special Commissioner, with a small force of South African Constabulary was sent into the country and a provisional Administration was established. An Order-in-Council under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act was issued in June, 1903 providing that the Governor of the Transvaal should administer Swaziland, and conferring on him the right to legislate by Proclamation.

In accordance with the powers granted to him, the Governor of the Transvaal issued a proclamation in 1904 providing for administration and for dealing with the question of concessions. The laws of the Transvaal in force at the date of the Proclamation were applied to Swaziland mutatis mutandis. Courts were established with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the Transvaal, and an appeal was allowed from the decisions of the chiefs in civil matters to the Court of the Resident Magistrate. The chiefs were otherwise confirmed in their civil jurisdiction over Natives subject to the exclusion of usages incompatible with the due exercise of His Majesty's power and jurisdiction, or clearly injurious to the welfare of the Natives.

The Commission constituted under the Proclamation of 1904 to deal with the concessions examined the concessions granting exclusive rights, except exclusive rights to land and minerals, with a view to their expropriation at their value prior to the commencement of the Boer War. The Commission reported in 1906, and the Concessions, the subject of its report were, with few exceptions, expropriated. The Commission subsequently dealt

with the question of boundaries of land, mineral and grazing concessions, and the general survey of these concessions necessary to determine the conflicting rights was also completed. Under the Concession Partition Proclamation of 1907, land and grazing concessions suffered a deduction of one-third of their area for the sole and exclusive use and occupation of the Swazis, and the remaining two-thirds were freed from occupation subject to the provision that for five years from the 1st July, 1909, no Natives actually resident on such land could be compelled to move there from, but after that period they could only continue to occupy such land on terms to be agreed upon between themselves and the concessionaires, these agreements being subject to confirmation by the Resident Commissioner. Proclamation No. 24 of 1913 provided simple and effective machinery for the removal of Natives from concessions after the five-year period had elapsed but, in fact, no large scale movement of Natives from the concessions took place. Those who wished to move did so voluntarily while the remainder made terms with the concessionaires and remained on the farms.

From 1914, when the landowner acquired full right to the land, agriculture on European holdings developed. Two large cotton plantations attracted British capital, and a non-profit making company, fostered by the Government, took over a considerable tract of country for the purpose of establishing selected European settlers as agriculturalists. The tobacco growing industry was encouraged, and considerable sums of British capital were invested in the resuscitation of mining. Unfortunately the Great War, with its aftermath of financial stringencies, seriously limited the expansion of pioneer efforts in a new country. It was not until the visit of the Rt. Honourable L.S. Amery in 1927 that amenities, very essential for development, were provided from a vote of £60,000 granted by the Dominions Office, and from that date progress on European land has been marked

Since the Concessions Partition Proclamation of 1907, fairly substantial areas have been purchased by the Swazi Nation, and some small farms by individual Africans. In addition, land has been purchased by the Native Land Settlement Scheme to which

has been added certain Crown Land. At the end of 1951 of the 4,279,000 acres comprisng the Territory, the following areas were available for occupation by the Swazis:—

Native Areas	1,633,772 acres
Land purchased by the Swazi Nation	219,000 acres
Land purchased and Crown land set aside for Native Land Settlement	363,865 acres
Land owned by individual Africans	12,000 acres
	2,228,637

It will be seen that slightly more than half of Swaziland is available for African occupation.

The Native Areas are distributed in thirty-five separate blocks scattered over the Territory, and the result is a patchwork of land in European and African occupation, while the Native Land Settlement Areas are for the most part adjacent to the pre-existing Native Areas. This interspersion of European and African Areas, which resulted from the Grey-Coryndon sub-division of the country in 1909, while it has increased the difficulties of administrating the Swazis, and providing social services for them, has had the beneficial effect of increasing the understanding between the European and African races in a territory where their destinies are inextricably associated and has also accomplished much to encourage the imitative character of the African by influencing him to adopt improvements in housing, in the fertilising of his fields, and in his agricultural methods generally.

Before the purchase of the Native Land Settlement Areas it was estimated that at least 27,000 Africans remained as squatters on European owned land, and it is estimated that some 10,000 Africans are now on the Native Land Settlement areas, a large part of which still awaits survey and development.

Mineral rights in Swaziland are held separately from surface rights, and in some cases the former are prior-dated to the latter and in others later-dated. The result has been that machinery, still unsatisfactory in many respects, has had to be devised to rationalise as far as possible the extremely complicated and intricate over-lapping rights. It is hoped, however, that in the fairly near future a commission will be appointed to revise and simplify the mineral laws. A significant development was the promulgation of the Ancillary Rights Proclamation of 1950 which empowers the Resident Commissioner to cancel ancillary rights in certain cases, and this power has already been exercised in a case where the possesion of ancillary rights by the owner of a mineral concession was holding up much needed development of surface rights.

Considerable areas of land in the Territory are owned by Europeans resident in the Union of South Africa, some of whom make little use of the land except for winter grazing for their sheep.

One of the most significant events which has occurred in the settlement of Swaziland, was the initiation by the Colonial Development Corporation in 1949 of a large scale forestry project in the highveld of the West of the Territory. It is worthy of note that this will be the largest single block of man-made forest in the world.

CHAPTER III: ADMINISTRATION

By an Order-in-Council, dated 1st December, 1906, the control of Swaziland was transferred from the Governor of the Transvaal to the High Commissioner for Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland. The High Commissioner issued a Proclamation in March, 1907, providing for the appointment of a Resident Commissioner, a Government Secretary and District Commissioners, and the establishment of a Police Force.

The Resident Commissioner exercises such administration and control, and is vested with all such powers, authorities and jurisdiction as are conferred upon him by the Proclamation and

other laws, or by the terms of his commission, subject to the directions and instructions of the High Commissioner.

The laws of Transvaal were, as has already been stated, re-enacted mutatis mutandis and, except where modified by statute, the Roman Dutch Common Law was put in force by the Proclamation. A special Court, now the High Court, having the full jurisdiction of a Superior Court, was established together with Courts of District Commissioners with a limited jurisdiction.

The paramount Chief and other Chiefs were confirmed in their civil jurisdiction over Africans, subject to appeal to the Resident Commissioner, and later to the High Court. Provision was made for the Swaziland Deeds Office and the Surveyor-General's Office to remain at Pretoria under the control of the officers responsible prior to the date of the Proclamation.

In 1921 an Advisory Council consisting of elected representatives of the Europeans in the Territory was established to advise the Administration on purely European affairs. Under a proclamation of 1949 the Council was reconstituted and received statutory recognition, the Territory being divided into ten electoral divisions each electing one member to the Council. In addition to the elected members the Council consists of the Resident Commissioner, the Deputy Resident Commissioner and six official members who, however, have no power to vote and who attend in an advisory capacity. Elections were held in 1949. The full Council generally meets twice a year, and a Standing Committee consisting of the Resident Commissioner, the Deputy Resident Commissioner, and four elected members appointed at the first session of the Council meets whenever necessary to consider matters of urgency.

The traditional system of government among the Swazi people is that of a Paramount Chief (Ingwenyama), acting in conjuction with a Council. The Council is composed of the Chiefs and leading men of the Nation, but any adult Swazi has the right to take part in its discussions. There is also a Council which functions in connection with matters of routine and which acts as a body of advisers to the Paramount Chief in personal and family matters.

In 1944 a Proclamation was issued by the High Commissioner recognising the Paramount Chief and Council as the Native Authority for the Territory, and investing the Native Authority with power to issue to Africans in Swaziland legally enforceable orders on a large number of subjects. Owing, however, to the fact that this Proclamation did not conform sufficiently to Native law and custom, it never had the support of the Paramount Chief, and as a consequence did not function satisfactorily. This Proclamation was repealed and replaced in 1950 in a form acceptable to the Paramount Chief and Council.

The Resident Commissioner has kept in close and constant touch with the somewhat exiguous and loosely formed committee of the Inner Council representing the Native Authority and meets the whole Council, which includes the Paramount Chief, as necessity arises, to discuss matters regarded as being too important to be dealt with by the Inner Council. A Standing Committee, consisting of a Chairman, a Secretary, a Clerk and six members, each representing one of the districts of the Territory, has now been appointed. The members of the Committee are of considerable influence in the districts which they represent, and it is anticipated that the Committee will rationalise and bring continuity to the work which has hitherto been performed by members of the Inner Council.

The Paramount Chief and other Native Chiefs have continued, by virtue of Proclamation No. 4 of 1907, as amended, to exercise jurisdiction according to Native law and custom in all civil disputes in which Africans only are concerned, an appeal lying to the High Court of Swaziland, whose decisions are final; criminal cases being tried before Subordinate Courts presided over by European officials.

The Proclamation providing for the establishment of Native Courts appeared at the end of 1950, but due to the fact that it could not be officially announced to the Swazi Nation until the meeting of the General Council in the middle of the following year and to the desire of the Administration to synchronise the commencement of the operation of Courts and Treasury, no

Courts were established until towards the end of 1951. The system of Native Courts is fully described under the heading of JUSTICE in Chapter IX of this Report.

A further step in the development of Native administration in Swaziland was the establishment of a Swazi National Treasury under Proclamation No. 81 of 1950. Until the establishment of this Treasury there was a Swazi National Fund under the control of the High Commissioner set up by Proclamation in 1910. This Fund was used primarily for the education of Africans in the Territory and its revenue consisted of the deduction of 2s. from every Native tax receipt issued and of small sums paid as rent for trading sites on Native Areas etc. The Paramount Chief and Ndhlovukazi (Queen Mother) were paid subsidies from Government funds and no other Chiefs received salaries or other grants. The Paramount Chief, Ndhlovukazi, Chiefs and Native Administration Officers are now paid from the National Treasury, whose revenue is dependent on a proportion of Native tax together with all Court fines and fees. A properly organised Native Administration is now emerging but time must elapse before it takes its final shape.

The Coloured community of Swaziland is not formally represented to Government although some Eurafricans make use of elected members of the European Advisory Council, while others tend towards the Swazis in sympathy and outlook. There is, however, now evident a marked class consciousness amongst the Coloured people of the Territory, and an increasing demand for treatment as part of the European population. There is a new Eurafrican Association which shows signs of being more effective and permanent than its predecessors.

There are proclaimed townships at Mbabane, Bremersdorp, Stegi, Hlatikulu and Goedgegun. In each, an Urban Area Advisory Committee, which consists of certain officials and elected non-officials, functions under the Chairmanship of the District Commissioner and advises on the administration and welfare of the township and surrounding urban area. It was found necessary to redraft part of the proposed legislation mentioned in

last year's report and this will be discussed with the European Advisory Council in 1952.

School Committees consisting of not less than five and not more than seven members may, in terms of the Swaziland Public Education Proclamation 1943, be elected for any public European School in the Territory by parents who are resident in Swaziland and who, at the time of election, have one or more children on the roll of the school. The Committees function under the Chairmanship of the District Commissioner and their powers and duties are to bring to the notice of the Education Department any matter which concerns the welfare and efficiency of the school, while the Education Department may delegate further powers and duties to them.

The Proclamation also provides for the establishment of a School Board for the Territory consisting of members elected by each school committee and of other members appointed by the Resident Commissioner. The Board functions under the Chairmanship of the Principal Education Officer, and has power to advise the Resident Commissioner on all matters connected with the provision of schools and school accommodation in the Territory and on other educational matters affecting Europeans which may be referred to it by the Resident Commissioner.

A Board of Advice on Native Education has also been established and is representative of Mission Societies operating in Swaziland, the Native Authority, the Teachers' Association and of Government. The Board advises the Resident Commissioner on matters concerning Native Education in the Territory. In some districts District Education Committees have been established; these are purely advisory in capacity.

CHAPTER IV: WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

With the following exceptions, Imperial weights and measures are in use:—

Dry Measure:

1 ton (short)	=	2,000 lbs.
1 ton (long)	=	2,240 lbs.

Linear Measure:

1 rood	=	12 Cape feet.
1 Cape foot	=	1.033 English feet.

Liquid Measure:

1 Leaguer	=	2 hogsheads.

Surface or Land Measure:

1 morgen	=	600 square roods.
1 square rood	=	144 square feet.
1,000 Cape feet	=	1,033 English feet.
1,000 morgen	=	2,116½ English acres
1,000 yards	=	914 metres.
1,000 Cape feet	=	314.855 metres
1,000 metres	=	1,093.62 yards.
1 morgen	=	0.8565 hectares.

CHAPTER V: NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Two newspapers are published in Swaziland: "The Times of Swaziland", published weekly in English, and "Izwi Lama Swazi" (The Voice of Swazi) published monthly in English and Zulu.

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SWAZILAND

SCALE

10 5 0 10 20

One Inch - Ten Miles

LEGEND

Main Roads	O Administrative Centre
Secondary Roads	o European Townships
Other Roads	PP Police Post
Railways	PO Post Office
Territorial Boundaries	⊗¹ Peak Timbers Ltd.
District Boundaries	⊗² Swazi Barytes Ltd.

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